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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1848.

[SIXPENCE.

THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

THE Great Revolution of February, 1848, in Paris, has spread like an electric shock, and shaken the whole of Europe. It was from the first expected that the consequences would be of great importance; yet few expected the startling events which have revolutionised nearly the whole of the Continent. Germany has, at one blow, destroyed a system on which years have been spent by the ablest of statesmen in attempting to perfect.

Austria—stagnant, apathetic Austria, as that nation was wont to be regarded—has been one of the first to respond to the Revolutionary impulse imparted by France, to the progress of liberal ideas in central Europe. In the very heart of his own stronghold of despotism, the wildest of those artificers of diplomatic nationalities, who some thirty years ago reared the political fabric of Europe, with such cunning device, has lived to see the results of his matured, unscrupulous, heartless dexterity, crumble in the dust at the first touch of the magic wand of the people's will. Yes, strange as it is true, Metternich, whom all the lovers of liberty in Europe have been accustomed to look upon as the evil genius of Germany—potent and invincible as any weird and wicked influence could be supposed to be—has been obliged to fly from the face of his countrymen, covered with confusion and humiliation, and the hated offspring of freedom, a Constitutional Government, has been set up in the halls of Absolutism.

The intensely interesting account, with Illustrations, which we give to-day, in our Journal, of the Revolution in Prussia, is replete with consequences which will for ages affect this large proportion of the population of Europe; and which we believe will end in the establishment of a great German nation, abolishing the petty principalities which have long been the bane of the people, and the desolation of Europe. The King of Prussia has issued a manifesto, in which, availing himself of the universal desire that at present exists in Germany to unite all the states of "Fatherland" into one great federal Empire as a whole, he "demands" of the Princes a reorganization of the whole of Germany; a national army, banner, and system of customs in common; a federal representation, on a new and liberal basis, of the several States in one grand national Imperial Parliament or Diet, which is to have a superintending care over all the Imperial concerns of the Confederation, leaving the domestic affairs of each State to its own proper management. These are the very "demands" which all classes in Germany have long made, though scarcely venturing to breathe a hope of their ever being successful, in our time at least; and these same "demands" are those which Frederick William of Prussia now addresses to his Royal contemporaries, as embodying the institutions which his Majesty and Germany will be satisfied with alone. The position is a novel one for a sovereign, and above all a German sovereign to take up, but if boldly and honestly maintained, will be productive of the greatest blessings to central Europe. If he is sincere, and is not led on by any silly ambition to aim at the Imperial diadem which events have dashed from the brow of Austria, his Prussian Majesty will be enabled by the progress of events to set up in the heart of Europe an order of things which will efface for ever all that is unworthy in his reign, and surround it only with associations the most glorious and heroic.

It is gratifying to find, amidst all this social and political commotion, that no illusory ideas of a Republic find favour with the vast majority of the German people. Sober and reflecting, they perceive that, under a limited Monarchy, of which the English Government presents so perfect a model, the greatest amount of personal and political freedom can be enjoyed, in conjunction with the greatest security of property, without the body politic being needlessly exposed to the desolating effects of any of those hurricanes of popular passion which have so often brought the most powerful Republics to the verge of destruction, and which not infrequently render the rule of the many more oppressive than the despotism of absolute sovereignty.

From Poland we receive intelligence of an unanimous rise of the people against their ruler, the result of which we may safely anticipate will be to release the country entirely from her late subjection.

While thus in the more northern divisions of Central Europe the tone of events is prospective and undecided, in Lombardy, and all those portions of Italy which have hitherto experienced the withering sway of Austria, freedom from the hated yoke has been most decisively achieved. The Milanese, after a five days' combat, have expelled the Austrians, and aided by Charles Albert of Sardinia have, it is said, entered upon the formation of an Italian sovereignty.

All these changes, whatever good may result from them, have been effected at great sacrifice of life and property. Let us hope they may have the tendency of producing a better state of government. Whatever may happen at present, every reflecting man in England must feel that the events on the Continent indirectly affect us; and

each in his own sphere should endeavour to ameliorate the condition of the poor; our Government to lessen the burdens of the people; and above all to strive to maintain the peace and security of the empire, which is the best means to maintain our trade, the support of the people, and which security and peace are the life and the hope of the civilized world.



THE GREAT BARRICADE IN THE BREITEN-STRASSE, BERLIN.—(SEE PAGE 214.)

NEW FIVE-FRANC PIECE.

This new Coin has just been struck at the Mint of Paris, in the name of the French Republic. Dupré's old design of Hercules supported between the Nation



NEW FIVE-FRANC PIECE.

and the Law has been adopted, with some slight alterations; and the legend, "Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité." This Coin, it is, however, said, will only be used until a final decision shall be made by the National Assembly.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

We resume the history of the events in Paris from our paper of last week:—The affairs of Germany at the commencement of the week superseded all others in public estimation. The Revolution in Prussia might perhaps have been expected, but that Austria, corpse-like Austria, should all at once have become galvanized into vitality, surpassed the fondest hopes of the most sanguine. On Friday (last week), there was a meeting of Austrian Republicans held in the Place Vendôme. The persons attending the meeting (Austrians, Bohemians, and Hungarians) proceeded in procession to the Hôtel de Ville, chanting national airs. They were prepared to march to assist in establishing a Republic in Germany, and left Paris in divisions on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday. Some of them having neglected to announce their approach to the authorities of Meaux, as German Republicans *en route* to their native land, were mistaken by the inhabitants of the town for brigands, and fired upon.

Several Belgian Republicans also formed themselves into a procession, and paraded Paris with drums beating, and colours flying, enlisting recruits to accompany them to the Belgian frontier, to proclaim a Belgian Republic. They left Paris by special train on Sunday. Polish refugees are continually leaving Paris for the purpose of assisting in the liberation of their country. A Polish Deputation waited on the Provisional Government on Sunday, to request arms, and to take leave of the Government before returning to Poland. The answer of M. Lamartine to the address presented by this delegation is a masterpiece of caution, and is well calculated to reassure those who might have been previously inclined to entertain doubts as to the pacific intentions of the French Republic. "The French Government feels for the situation of Poland," said M. Lamartine; "but the time and the mode of displaying its regard must be left to its own discretion. A peaceable movement will advance your cause more quickly and more effectually than an appeal to arms."

The Provisional Government has postponed the elections for the National Assembly to the 24th of April. The Assembly itself is convoked for the 4th May. It is considered probable that Arthur O'Connor may be the first President. His election to the Assembly is considered certain; and as he is 86 years of age, he will probably be the President by seniority, and in that capacity preside over the Assembly until it shall have definitely chosen its officers.

M. Thiers has addressed his old constituents of the Bouches du Rhône, and M. Odillon Barrot has attended a meeting of the Electoral Committee of Laon. There have been serious riots at Bordeaux, in consequence of the appointment of M. Latrade, as Commissioner of the Provisional Government, in the room of M. Chevalier, who had made himself exceedingly popular with the inhabitants. M. Latrade very judiciously abstained from pressing his rights, and tranquillity was thus restored. Serious complaints are made of the arbitrary conduct of the Government Commissioners at Blois and at Lyons.

A new police force, modelled on that of London, and to be called "Guard of Paris," has been organised by the Provisional Government for the service of the Capital.

The Committee of National Defence has ordered the formation of a camp of 90,000 men at Dijon. The Minister of War has placed 200,000 muskets and sabres at the disposal of the National Guard.

Several trees of Liberty have been planted in Paris and its neighbourhood. One was planted on Saturday in the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville, on the spot where the four Republican sergeants of La Rochelle perished on the scaffold 25 years since.

Abd-el-Kader has addressed a very touching appeal to the Provisional Government, praying that the plighted word of General de Lamorière may be kept by sending him to Mecca. He truly states that such different habits of food and dwelling are enough to render his life and that of his followers very miserable. His letter contains some texts from the Koran, recommending humanity and other virtues, and is altogether of a pious kind.

The Provisional Government has placed the hall of the Jeu-de-Paume, at Versailles, so celebrated in 1789, among the national monuments.

The intelligence from Lyons is important. The *Courrier de Lyons* says that the workmen in that city were in revolt. They had attacked and taken forcible possession of the powder-magazine, and seized on a quantity of arms, and at the time the paper was going to press orders had been given that no public carriage should be allowed to leave the city. M. Arago, the Commissary of the Government, had sent to Paris for orders, and had expressed his determination to carry them into execution to the last extremity.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree of the Provisional Government authorising the city of Lyons and the department of the Rhône to levy an extraordinary contribution of 55 centimes, which, with the 45 previously laid on, amounts to a franc on the direct taxes—in other words, it doubles the actual imposts.

In consequence of the general dissatisfaction to which the proceedings of the Provincial Commissioners, more especially as regards matters of finance, have given rise, the Provisional Government has referred their proceedings to the Minister of Finance, who has made the following report:—

"Citizens,—Unity is at once the principle and the object of the Government of the Republic. What happily distinguishes France from other countries of Europe is, that already unity has prevailed in all the elements of her social, political, and administrative organization. This precious conquest must be preserved; the care of our grandeur imperiously commands it, the safety even of the Republic requires it.

"Some acts have nevertheless taken place which tend to compromise this sovereign principle. Surrounded with considerable difficulties, some Commissioners of the Provisional Government found themselves under the painful necessity of taking measures which are in formal contradiction to the decisions and the acts of the Central Government. Thus, while with a painful and salutary energy, you refuse to the commerce of Paris the postponement of the maturity of their bills, which they claim of you, your Commissioners in some departments have granted delays of fifteen days, and even of three months. Other analogous facts are well known to you, and it is therefore needless for me to recapitulate them.

"In this state of things it appears to me indispensable to set all ideas right on the true principles of the Government, and to assimilate the conduct of all to them. The more we render homage to the ardour, the zeal, and the courage of the men who devote themselves on all points of our territory to the great work of the establishment of the Republic, the more are we bound to repress all federalist tendencies, and to adopt vigilance in the consecration of the ideas which constitute the Republican Government.

"I, in consequence, propose to you, citizens, to decide that all financial measures adopted by the Commissioners of the Provisional Government shall be made null and void until they have been ratified by the Central Government. In that sense I propose for your adoption the following decree.

(Signed) "GARNIER PAGES."

On the above report the Provisional Government has decreed as follows:—

"Considering that the French law is alike throughout the whole extent of the territory of the Republic; considering that the unity of the Government would be in danger if the local authorities had the power of acting in a sense contrary to the directions of the central power, decrees—

"Art. 1. All the measures adopted by the Commissioners of the Provisional Government with regard to commercial or financial legislation are provisionally repealed.

"Art. 2. For the future, all the financial or commercial measures of the said authorities are to be submitted for the previous consent of the Central Government.

"Art. 3. The Ministers of Finance, Commerce, and the Interior are charged, each in his respective province, with the execution of the above decree."

(Signed by the Members of the Provisional Government.)

The idea which Government entertained of taking all the railways, finished and unfinished, into its own possession, and purchasing up the interests of the present shareholders on what might be considered equitable terms, has not been carried into execution.

A deputation of Italians, headed by M. Mazzini, had an interview with M. Lamartine yesterday. In the course of his reply to them, M. Lamartine observed:—"France desires no other conquests than the pacific conquests of the normal mind, no ambition but for idea. We are now reasonable and generous enough to correct even our vain idea of glory."

An address had been received by M. Louis Blanc from the Executive Committee of Great Britain for the Protection of Industry, and for the Division of Agricultural and Manufacturing labour, of which T. S. Duncombe, M.P., is the President, congratulating the French people on their late victory, and expressing a desire to have a league formed between the working classes of the two countries to forward their mutual interests.

An army is to be assembled on the Rhine immediately.

The Jesuits have been expelled from Avignon.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The people are like children, they must always have some plaything to amuse them. The plaything of the Parisians at this moment is the planting of what they call "Trees of Liberty" in all the principal squares, places, gardens, and markets. Already have some scores of these trees been stuck into the ground, and others are being planted every day. The plantings take place with great pomp. First of all the tree is decked out with gay tricolour ribbons and flags; then it is marched to the spot with drums beating, trumpets clangling, colours flying; then the clergy, with cross and holy water, come and consecrate it; then Mr. Mayor, or Mr. some sort of official, delivers a flaming patriotic speech; then the National Guard and the people fire off muskets; then everybody shouts "Vive la République!" and then young men and young women trip on the light fantastic toe around the tree until they are tired. In all this there is no harm; *au contraire*, it is decidedly useful in its way, for it keeps the public in good humour—a thing of no small importance in a city of a million souls, when the people—I don't like to say mob—are reigning as absolute masters.

It is to be hoped that French liberty will have a longer existence than the "Trees of Liberty" appear likely to have; for, as the said trees are of several years' growth—some of them as high as houses—and as they are planted in ungenerous soil, and in unfavourable spots, a few months will assuredly see them wither and die. In the first Revolution the people planted several hundred "Trees of Liberty" in this city, but of all that vast number only one exists at the present day.

The respect paid by the people to religion has been noticed as one of the most gratifying features in the present Revolution. I witnessed an instance of it the other day, at the planting of the "Tree of Liberty" on the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville. When the Clergy were seen advancing in full canonicals, with the Cross and usual religious banners, one fellow cried out, "Here comes M. le Curé, with his tools and his workmen!" and he set up a horse laugh at his own wit. Not only, however, did his jibe excite no approbation, but a brawny blacksmith, after casting an indignant glance at him, exclaimed, "Respect to the Cross!" and at the same moment every head of the vast multitude was uncovered—many persons devoutly signed themselves with the sign of the Cross—some fell on their knees—and, after a pause, all cried as with one voice, "Vive la Croix! Vive la Religion! Vive Jesus Christ!"

Alexandre Dumas has abandoned novel-writing to turn politician. He "does the leaders" (to use the technical phrase) in a new journal called *La Liberté*; and truth obliges me to confess that he makes an awful muddle of matters political. A fish out of water never floundered more desperately than he; and his floundering is very amusing, from the efforts which he makes to appear wonderfully knowing and profound.

Notwithstanding Republicans profess simplicity, it appears that the simplicity of the every-day dress will not suit the Republican representatives in the National Assembly, for it is resolved—at least so it is said—that they shall wear fine blue coats with silver embroidery, fine tricolour scarves, dress swords, and cocked hats with tricolour plumes. The worthy men will be as smart as peacocks.

At no time have so few books been printed as at present, and yet at no time have printing-presses been so active. The masses of journals, pamphlets, and above all placards, which are presented to the world every day, are really astounding. To read one-fiftieth part of their contents would be absolutely impossible, even to a man who has nothing else to do. Perhaps more attention is paid to the placards than anything else; for, as they are stuck upon every dead wall, on every closed shop, and wherever a free corner can be found, they catch the eye of the passer-by, and as each and every of them contains some startling absurdity, they are generally read for the sake of a laugh. But when the laugh has ceased, one feels a pang at thinking that the earth should contain so many fools and madmen.

The windows of the printsellers are literally crammed with "portraits," as they are called, of the members of the Provisional Government; but, taken in the mass, they are a disgrace to French art. In the whole lot there is only one which has a pretence to merit in the execution, and, perhaps, no one which really gives portraits, i.e. likenesses.

In the way of business things continue deplorable. Very little trade indeed is doing—many establishments have partially suspended business, some manufacturers have stopped altogether, there have been more failures, money has become scarcer, misery has increased, anxiety as regards the present, alarm as regards the future have not diminished. Nor have the rich families who, on the breaking out of the Revolution, went from Paris, returned; neither has the emigration of the few who remained ceased.

PRUSSIA.

The funeral of the citizens who fell in the conflict on the night of the 18th ult., took place on the 24th. The sympathy of the inhabitants was general, and openly expressed. The German banner, joined with mourning flags, waved from the Royal Palace and from all public buildings. The mourners, the parents, wives, and children of the victims, created a deep and painful impression upon the public. The students, who joined the procession in a body, were headed by Baron Humboldt and the rector of the University. The number of killed among the citizens amounts to 200, those of the military to double the number.

The King has taken a large number of those of the citizens who were wounded in the combat of liberation on the 18th ult., into his Palace and the apartments, of the Duchess of Mecklenburg, where every attention is paid to their comfort. The Queen has given her own beds and family linen, and has the meals of the patients cooked in her own kitchen. She pays daily visits to the sufferers whom she comforts and cheers.

On the 21st the King of Prussia issued a proclamation, in which he says:—

"I have this day adopted the ancient German national colours, and have placed myself and my people under the renovated banner of the German empire. Henceforth Prussia is dissolved in Germany."

"The Diet, which has already been convoked for the 2d of April, in conjunction with my people, presents the ready medium and legal organ for the deliverance and pacification of Germany."

"It is my resolve to afford opportunity to the Princes and States of Germany for a general meeting with the organs of this Diet, on a plan which will be proportioned without delay."

"The Diet of the Germanic States which shall be thus provisionally constituted shall concert openly and without delay upon the requisite preliminary measures for averting dangers, both at home and abroad."

"The requirements at this moment urgently called for are—

"I. The institution of a general popular federal army.

"II. A declaration of armed neutrality."

"This national armament and this declaration will inspire Europe with respect at the sacredness and inviolability of the territory which boasts of the German language and the German name. Unity and strength alone will be able in these days to maintain trade and commerce in our beautiful and flourishing fatherland."

"Simultaneously with the regulations for averting the impending danger, the German United Diet will deliberate on the regeneration and the foundation of a new Germany—a united, not a uniform Germany—a union without diversities—a union with freedom."

"The general introduction of genuine constitutional legislation, with responsibility of Ministers, in all individual states—open courts of justice—trial by jury in criminal cases—equal political and civil rights, for all religious professions, and a truly popular and liberal administration alone will be able to accomplish this great end."

Some disturbances occurred at Breslau on the 16th and two following days. They were, however, soon quelled; and, on the arrival of the intelligence of the concessions made by the King, tranquillity was restored. The attempts of the German refugees from France to proclaim a republic, have had the effect of rendering the people more united in favour of Constitutional Monarchy, and the King more popular. The *Cologne Gazette* repudiates the idea of a republic, which would place the Rhine under the dominion of France, and make Germany the battle-field for France and Russia. The same journal advocates the restoration of Poland as a barrier against Russia. Prince Czartoryski, who passed through Cologne on Monday, *en route* for Poland, was exceedingly well received.

On the 25th the King of Prussia drove to Potsdam. He was received at the railway by the municipal authorities and a large concourse of the inhabitants with the greatest enthusiasm. As the carriage proceeded to the Castle, the King was surrounded by immense crowds, who were, with difficulty, prevented from taking off the horses. His Majesty received the corps of officers, whom he thanked for the admirable discipline of the troops, and for the faithful manner in which they had discharged their duties, at the same time adverting to the importance of peace and unity, and expressing his wish that the army would follow the example of their King, and take up the cause of Germany with all their heart. In conclusion his Majesty spoke of the patriotic sentiments of the burghers of Berlin, and their successful zeal for the restoration of order and the protection of property, as well as the faithful loyalty which they had shown their King. At twelve o'clock his Majesty returned to Berlin.

There has been considerable excitement in Cologne and the Rhenish provinces, and the inhabitants are quite masters of the country. There was an inclination at one time to declare the Rhenish provinces independent, but the burghers seem now inclined to put faith in the promises of the King, who appears to have completely identified himself with the liberal movement, and to await the result of the approaching National Assembly of Germany.

The Prince of Prussia, who has rendered himself exceedingly obnoxious to the people, has left Berlin, and sought refuge in England.

Rumours have been rife of insurrections in Warsaw, Galicia, Cracow, and other parts of the ancient kingdom of Poland, but it does not appear that there is at present any foundation for these reports. At Posen the revolution in Prussia created much excitement, and a deputation, headed by the Archbishop of Przybyszew, waited upon the King of Prussia, on the 24th ult., with the following petition:—

"That his Majesty would be graciously pleased to grant a national reorganisation of the Grand Duchy of Posen, of such a nature that it might be speedily, but at the same time quietly, accomplished, under the immediate protection of his Majesty the King."

The deputation further requested the formation of a Provisional Commission for carrying out their views, to consist of men who possess the public confidence.

"His Majesty was pleased to make the following reply:—

"It will afford me much pleasure to prepare the way for a national reorganisation of the Grand Duchy of Posen, which shall be accomplished as speedily as possible, in conformity with the wishes expressed in the petition. I accordingly allow the formation of a committee, composed of members of the two nations, which shall consult respecting the re-organisation with my High President; and shall submit the necessary proposals to me, after these alterations shall have been concluded."

"The said committee can however, be efficacious only so far and long as legal order and the power of the authorities of the Grand Duchy of Posen are legally maintained."

Berlin, March 25.

"To the Deputation of the Grand Duchy of Posen."

The King has expressed his desire for the convocation of a National Diet, to which he has nominated M. Dahlmann as the representative of Prussia.

Count Arnheim is stated to have openly declared that the Prussian Government will give up at once those parts of Posen which have not been already Germanised.

It is a matter of surprise to many that his Majesty not only still retains Count Arnheim at the head of affairs, but has appointed him to preside over the Diet, which is to assemble on the 2nd of April. Count Arnheim, of Boyzenburg, is not to be confounded with Baron Arnheim, the Prussian Minister at Paris, who is also a member of the new Ministry, and who is distinguished for his liberal and enlightened views. It was Count Arnheim who expelled the two Liberal deputies of Baden, M. Hecker and M. Itzstein, a short time ago from Berlin, and his appointment has shaken the confidence of the people in the new Ministry.

AUSTRIA.

The funeral of the men who fell on the 13th and 14th ult. took place on the 19th. At twelve o'clock the whole of the National Guard, including the corps of students and the burgher militia, assembled for the purpose of paying the last honours to the heroes who fell on the 13th of March. All Vienna displayed the most solemn sympathy.

The procession, which was immense, was closed by a number of ladies dressed in deep mourning. In the midst of this innumerable throng, which proceeded in profound silence, were eight funeral cars, containing fifteen coffins, surrounded by the comrades, relatives, and friends of the deceased. Corps of the University and the burghers attended the bodies to their last home in the Schmelzer Friedhof.

The Emperor has become exceedingly popular since his concessions to the people, and his appointment of Count Kalowrat to the Ministry.

The *Austrian Observer* of the 17th ult. says:—"To-day his Majesty has driven out with the Archduke Leopold, the eldest son of the Archduke Viceroy of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. His Majesty was enthusiastically received by the people and the students. The enthusiasm was greater than at first. Yesterday afternoon numerous deputations of all classes repaired to the Palace, in order to express to his Majesty the gratitude felt by the population. Soon after his Imperial Majesty made his appearance, surrounded by several members of the Imperial Family, on the library balcony, and was warmly applauded by the National Guard and the crowd. In the evening the houses were illuminated, and musical corps walked about the town.

Maestri, Councillor Pietro Gioia, Professor Pietro Pellegrini, Members of a Regency, to which we grant supreme authority, with powers to give such institutions and adopt such measures as circumstances may require.

"In our Royal Palace of Parma, 20th March, 1848.

(Signed) "CARLO."

The Regency on being installed named a Director of the Police and a Military Commander of the city. The civic guard occupied all the posts at nine o'clock P.M., and the Council of Seniors assembled.

PAVIA. The Austrian Garrison has been driven out of Pavia.

ROME.—The following are the bases of the Roman Constitution which has just been promulgated by Pope Pius IX., and which we noticed in our Postscript of last week:

"A College of Cardinals to be elected by the Sovereign Pontiff, and a Senate inseparable from that council. Two legislative chambers, the one called the Upper Council, the members of which are named for life by the Pope; the other composed of deputies elected by the nation, at the rate of one for every 30,000 souls. The electors are taken from amongst certain categories, defined according to the taxation paid. The possession of a capital of 300 scudi, or the payment of taxes to the state to the amount of 12 scudi per annum, secures the electoral franchise. An elector must be 25 years of age. To be eligible to election the party must possess a capital of 3000 scudi, or pay taxes to the amount of 100 scudi per annum, and must be 30 years of age. The judicial power to be independent. No more prevotal courts. A National Guard to be embodied. Individual liberty secured. Abolition of the censorship. The initiative of projects of law belongs either to the Ministers or the deputies, provided that the proposition be supported by ten members. The right of petition is recognised."

It will be seen that this constitution is, in certain respects, more liberal than the French charter of 1830.

NAPLES AND SICILY.—Important accounts have been received from Naples to the 18th ult., Lord Minto having arranged conditions of peace with Sicily which, at that date, were under the consideration of the Neapolitan Cabinet. The following are the conditions:

"The King of Naples is to be King of Sicily, with the title of King of the Two Sicilies, not King of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. The representative of the King in Sicily, when not a member of the Royal Family, to be a Sicilian, and to have the title of Viceroy, to be invested irrevocably with a perfect *alter ego*, with all the powers that the Constitution annexes to the Executive. All the acts and appointments of the Provisional Government to be confirmed. The convocation of Parliament to be considered an integral part of the Constitution, until the legislative power shall have adapted to the present times the Constitution of 1812. Offices of every nature, civil, military, diplomatic, and ecclesiastical, to be conferred by the executive power in Sicily, and on Sicilians only. The National Guard to be continued. All fortresses to be evacuated in eight days from the conclusion of the agreement, and such parts as command the city to be demolished. Sicily to coin its own money. The present tri-colour flag and cockade to be acknowledged. The fourth part of the fleet, with arms and materials of war now existing, to be given up to Sicily, or the equivalent in money. No claim to be made on either side for the expenses of the war. Damages to property and to the Porto Franco at Messina to be paid by Naples. The Ministers of War, of Marine, of Foreign Affairs, and all other Sicilian Ministers, to be in Sicily attached to the Viceroy, and responsible, according to the Constitution. Sicily not to recognise any Minister for the affairs of Sicily resident in Naples. The Porto Franco at Messina to be re-established in the state it was in before the law of 1826. All matters of mutual interest between the two countries of Naples and Sicily to be determined by the two Parliaments. In the event of a commercial or political league of the Italian people, Sicily to be represented separately, like any other state of Italy, by persons named by the executive power residing in Sicily. The approval of these terms to be given formally to the Provisional Government before the opening of the Sicilian Parliament, otherwise the treaty to be null and void. The Post-office and Custom-house steam-boats purchased at the expense and for the service of Sicily to be restored."

MODENA.—A revolution took place at Modena on the 20th ult. About a hundred youths on that day saluted forth with loud cheers for independence, the revolution of Paris, and that of Vienna. The Hungarians and the pioneers refused to act against the people; the dragoons alone fought desperately. The revolution was completely successful.

The Duke has been deposed and imprisoned.

VENICE.—Venice, Trieste, and Padua, were in open insurrection on the 19th ult.

SARDINIA.—Carlo Alberto has virtually declared himself the Liberator of Italy; he has issued a proclamation taking Lombardy under his protection, has marched an army to Milan, and thus taken the initiative in a war against Austria; and has been proclaimed King of Sardinia and Lombardy.

On the 20th ult. Rome was perfectly tranquil. An attempt had been made to excite the Transteverins to revolt, by means of money and promises, but the popular chief, Ciceruachi, defeated the projects of the promoters of disorder. Great preparations were making to receive with pomp two splendid pieces of artillery and a banner, offered by the ladies of Genoa to the city of Rome. The Senate, National Guards, and troops were to repair to the gate, where they were to be delivered into the hands of the Colonel of the National Guard of Civita Vecchia, who was to escort them with 60 National Guards of that town. They were thence to be conveyed to the Quirinal, accompanied by the Roman ladies, in order to be blessed by the Pope.

GERMAN STATES.

HANOVER.—The King of Hanover has been compelled to yield to the wishes of his subjects, who threatened to depose him, and to proclaim Prince George of Cambridge King, should his Majesty, King Ernest, refuse to comply with their wishes.

March 19.—His Majesty has this day sent an official notification to the Burgher Guard that he had dismissed Privy-Councillor Falke from his post in the Cabinet. Had not his Majesty taken this step, it would assuredly have been demanded.

The burghers have completely maintained the peace of the city to-day. By their desire, no soldier is to appear unless the burghers themselves should require their assistance. Last night two soldiers were apprehended for having intruded.

The King of Hanover has conceded all the demands of his people, and been obliged to submit to the bitter necessity of calling to the Ministry M. Stube, the Liberal deputy of Osnabrück, who, for refusing to abet his Majesty in the arbitrary measures which he adopted on his accession, was prosecuted and imprisoned for several years.

The following is the King's proclamation to his faithful people:—

"Hanoverians!—In answer to many representations which have reached me, I have already abolished the censorship of the press, permitted the publication of the proceedings in the Estates, recognised the right of association, granted the desired amnesty and restoration of rights to all who have been condemned for political offences—a concession which I now by these presents expressly declare—and with regard to several other points promised further consideration and legislation; but I can do nothing more until the Estates of the Kingdom are assembled, with which view I have given orders that by the time they meet all necessary preparatory measures shall have been taken."

In particular, I will, under the now essentially altered position of all Germans, lay before the Estates proposals for a change in the constitution of the country, which change shall be based upon the responsibility of the Ministry to the country, and upon the union of the Royal Treasury with that of the country.

"I exhort you all to await calmly the development of events, and to avoid the disturbance of legal order."

"ERNEST AUGUSTUS."

BADEN.—A letter from Carlsruhe, in the *Cologne Gazette*, states that, in consequence of the resolutions adopted in a recent popular meeting held at Offenbourg, in Baden, the Margrave William, brother of the Grand Duke of Baden, has resigned all the dignities he occupied in the grand duchy. He was chief commander of the Baden army.

The Duke of Brunswick has already made known his intention to his subjects of joining with Prussia in forming a German union and national representation, which, as he proclaims in his manifesto, can alone command respect and maintain liberties and rights at home and abroad. He has ordered his troops to wear the national German cockade.

The German national flag has been hoisted on the palace at Frankfort, at which the Diet holds its sittings, and is, in fact, the badge of the whole country.

HESSE.—The Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg has abdicated in favour of the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt.

SAXONY.—It has already been announced that the King of Saxony had changed his Ministry. In the new Cabinet there is only one noble, Count de Holzendorff, who is appointed Minister of War. He some time since commanded the Leipzig Brigade, and is very popular. A manufacturer, M. Georgi, a member of the municipality of Leipzig, is appointed to the Finance department. The other portfolios have been confided to Doctor Braun and Doctor Vanderforten, both noted for their liberal opinions. Serious disturbances have taken place at Bamberg. Several Jews were pillaged; and a mother who had just given birth to a child, had the agony of seeing it killed by a blow from a stone. Some disturbances took place on the 19th ult., at Breslau. In a charge of cavalry three inhabitants were wounded. A burgess guard was organised; but when the accounts left, the military authorities refused to entrust it with arms.

BAVARIA.

King Ludwig, urged by the intrigues of the nobles on the one hand, and seduced by the charms of Lola Montez on the other, has abdicated in favour of his son Maximilian. The new King opened the Chambers on the 22nd March; and in the course of his Speech from the Throne gave the following programme of his future policy:—

"In my proclamation of yesterday, and in that of the 6th of March, I have expressed the fundamental principles of my government. Faithfully and conscientiously will I adhere to those promises, and I am proud to be able to call myself a constitutional King. In order that every remembrance of former dispositions may disappear, I have resolved to grant an amnesty for all political offences and transgressions."

"I have taken measures which shall be legally submitted to the States of the kingdom, without delay. They are:—Responsibility of the Ministers—liberty of the press—election for the Chamber of Deputies—speedy arrangements for the representation of the Palatinate—abolition of ground-rents—and projection of a new legal code."

"I shall likewise cause to be submitted to you the fundamental principles of legislation on the organization of the courts of justice; on proceedings in civil and criminal cases, and on penal laws, to which will be added the projection of a code of police; the general course of exchange discussed at Leipzig, and a law on the organization of the superior ecclesiastical authorities of the Israélites' subsequent projects. I reswear the laws already accorded in the administration of justice with open courts *videlicet* proceedings, and trial by jury, likewise a

law indicated in IX. of the Appendix of the Constitution for increasing the provision of the servants of the state and their families, likewise its extension to other officials of the state, and lastly a law for improving the condition of the Jews.

"It is my intention to abolish lotteries, as far as the state of the receipts of the kingdom in these troublous times will admit of; in every case these receipts will be replaced by others in the next budget."

"I have likewise commenced a comprehensive reform in the administration of the Landwehr, for the purpose of effecting a general armament of the people as commensurate with the times."

BELGIUM.

The attempt of the Belgian republicans who left Paris for the purpose of revolutionising their native country has resulted in an almost ludicrous failure. They arrived by three trains at Quievrechain, where a strong detachment of troops, surrounded by a considerable crowd of armed peasants ready to aid the military, were awaiting them. The chiefs seeing that the trains did not stop at Valenciennes as had been arranged, thought the *coup de main* had failed. They hastened to jump from the trains before reaching the frontier. Those who so leaped were about sixty; several of them broke their legs. The others were led directly in the midst of the troops. Many of them were armed with guns, sabres, and daggers. About sixty or seventy amongst them were Frenchmen or Englishmen, and were directly brought back to the frontier. The others were mostly poor Belgian workmen who had been driven from their work by the French. They were immediately brought one by one to their respective localities, and so ends the famous project for the liberation of Belgium. Some who were found armed have been taken into custody. The procession occupied thirty-two carriages. Other trains were expected, and would be received in the same way.

SPAIN.

The bill giving to the Government dictatorial powers has passed both Chambers by large majorities, and has received the Royal assent. It was at once brought into operation. The *Gazeta* of the 22nd ult. contains a decree, suspending indefinitely the sitting of the Cortes. The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier are expected at St. Sebastian.

Mr. Bulwer has, it is said, presented a note to the Spanish Government, declaring that the British Government perseveres in its protest against the Montpensier succession, notwithstanding what has recently occurred in France.

DENMARK AND HOLSTEIN.

HAMBURG, March 25.—Holstein has declared itself independent of Denmark. The King of Prussia has approved the declaration, and has promised to support it to the utmost of his power. A Provisional Government has been appointed, and the Prince of Augustenberg has the command of the troops. The Danes are assembling an army to attack Holstein, and both at Elsinore and at Copenhagen active preparations for war are being made.

The following is a detailed account of the most recent occurrences in Denmark and Sleswig-Holstein:—

The *Hamburgh Borsenhalte*, of March 25, says—"We are authorised to insert the following letter from his Majesty the King of Prussia to the Duke of Sleswig-Holstein-Augustenburg:—

"Your Highness,—In reply to your Highness's letter of to-day, relative to the threatening aspect of affairs in the Duchy of Sleswig-Holstein, I beg to state that I have taken upon myself the maintenance of the German cause during this stormy epoch, not to usurp the rights of others, but energetically to maintain those that are in existence both at home and abroad. Among these existing rights I include those of the Duchies of Sleswig-Holstein, which, without infringing upon the rights of Denmark, are included in the following clauses:—

"1. That the duchies are independent states.

"2. That they are states firmly united to each other.

"3. That the male line obtains in the duchies.

"I have already expressed myself to this effect at the Diet, and under these legally-existing constitutions, I am ready, in reference to the federal resolution of Sept. 19, 1846, to protect the duchies of Sleswig-Holstein against any aggression and attack whatever, with such measures as shall be the most compatible. I trust, however, that the nationality of the duchies is not menaced by any serious changes. Yet should this be the case, I am persuaded that my German confederates will follow my example, and hasten to their defence. With sincere respect, I remain,"

"Your Highness' Friend and Cousin,

"FREDERICK WILLIAM."

"Intelligence from Copenhagen states that the aggressive measures of Denmark are resolved into some pompous words of the Danish newspaper. The affairs of Denmark are in so discomposed a state, that an attack upon the duchies will certainly not be one of the first measures of the Danish Government."

RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia has issued an ukase placing the army upon a war footing. He has also ordered 150,000 men to march to the frontiers of Poland.

According to advice received *videlicet* Berlin from Warsaw, we learn that the inhabitants of that city are in open revolution. On Thursday, the 23rd ult., they rose *en masse*, and murdered several hundreds of the Russians. The troops fled to the fort, and from thence bombarded the town. Warsaw itself is said to have been reduced to ashes. General Sobieski, formerly a captain in the Belgian artillery, was there, and was ordered to procure 200 pieces of cannon at any price. The Prussian Polish legion departed on Friday for Warsaw from Berlin, at the King's expense, in a special train, accompanied by a great number of students.

The following is the disposition of the Russian forces on the frontiers of Poland:—"Thirty thousand Russians are on the frontiers of Galicia, at some leagues from Cracow; fifty thousand Russians occupy Russian Poland; twenty thousand are in Warsaw. The Russian Guard is marching towards the Duchy of Posen; reserves have been called from the interior, and the corps stationed at the side of Odessa and towards Turkey have received orders to send fifteen thousand men towards Galicia. The Caucasian army is about to be diminished, and placed rigidly on the defensive. Schamyl has organised communications with Constantinople, in order to know what is passing in Europe. His intention is to take the offensive as soon as hostilities have commenced in Poland. There are from 60,000 to 80,000 Poles in the Caucasus. The Government is not easy about Southern Russia. The Cossacks impatiently support the harsh administration of the Czar. In the province of Kasan there is a sort of fermentation: the province situated between the White Sea, the Ural Mountains, and the Volga, is inhabited by four millions of Tartars, who still bear the iron yoke that weighs upon them. This country is the horn of abundance of Russia: it is there that are found platina, gold, silver, copper, iron, timber.

SWITZERLAND.

The Canton of Uri has consented to deliver up to the Verort the protocols and official documents of the Sonderbund. By these the conspiracy against the integrity of the federation will be publicly known, since the federal directory has stated that it will specially communicate their contents to the state. The details of the measures taken by the absolutist Governments, and by M. Guizot in particular, are curious. Had the Sonderbund been victorious, the independence of the other Cantons would have been destroyed; and their territory would have been parcelled out among the Sonderbund Cantons. They would have been saddled with the expenses of the war, and Jesuit convents established in all their towns.

UNITED STATES.

By the last advices we learn from Washington that the proceedings in Congress were of little interest. The Senate adjourned on the 9th ult., without coming to any decision in regard to the treaty. Several important modifications had been adopted, but its ratification was considered certain.

The bids for the loan of Five Million took place at Washington on the 8th ult. On this subject the *Courier* and *Inquirer* has the following:—"The expectation of peace has operated favourably on the Five Million Loan. The whole sum was bid for at an average rate exceeding 1.26 per cent. premium. There were bids to the amount of 17,000,000 dol. The house of Rothschild take 4,000,000 out of the 5,000,000. This is the first appearance in our market of foreign bidders for the United States loans—all of which, heretofore, have been taken on American account, and have not been found negotiable in Europe."

The financial condition of the State of Maryland is shown to be extremely satisfactory. The surplus of receipts over expenditure was 208,000 dollars, which would form a sinking fund towards paying off the State debt.

Special honours had been paid to the remains of the late John Quincy Adams. A great demonstration had been made by the people of New York in favour of Mr. Clay.

MEXICO.

General Scott is said to have sent a message to Queretaro, with the announcement that unless a peace was concluded within three days, he would proceed to occupy that and other points of the Republic.

A rumour prevailed in Vera Cruz that Santa Anna had made an application to General Scott for a passport to Vera Cruz, and permission to leave the country, and that General Scott had acceded to his request.

CANADA.

The Canadian Parliament assembled at Montreal on the 28th of Feb., when both Houses were addressed by a speech from his Excellency the Governor-General, Lord Elgin. The subjects to which he alluded were respecting the Post-office of British North America, which he was desirous of seeing placed on an improved footing; the subject of immigration he recommended to their serious consideration, with the view of mitigating the evils which took place last year. The constitution of the University of King's College, a more equitable mode of assessment in Western Canada, and the improvement of the systems of judicature in both sections of the province, he recommended to engage the attention of both Houses or branches of the Legislature. The Ministry were defeated on the debate on the address, and some resigned.

WEST INDIES.

By the Royal Mail Company's steam-ship *Dee*, matters were perfectly quiet at Tampico, and trade flourishing.

At Havannah, the new Captain-General, Roncali, had not arrived when the *Dee* sailed, but he was hourly expected. Trade was somewhat dull.

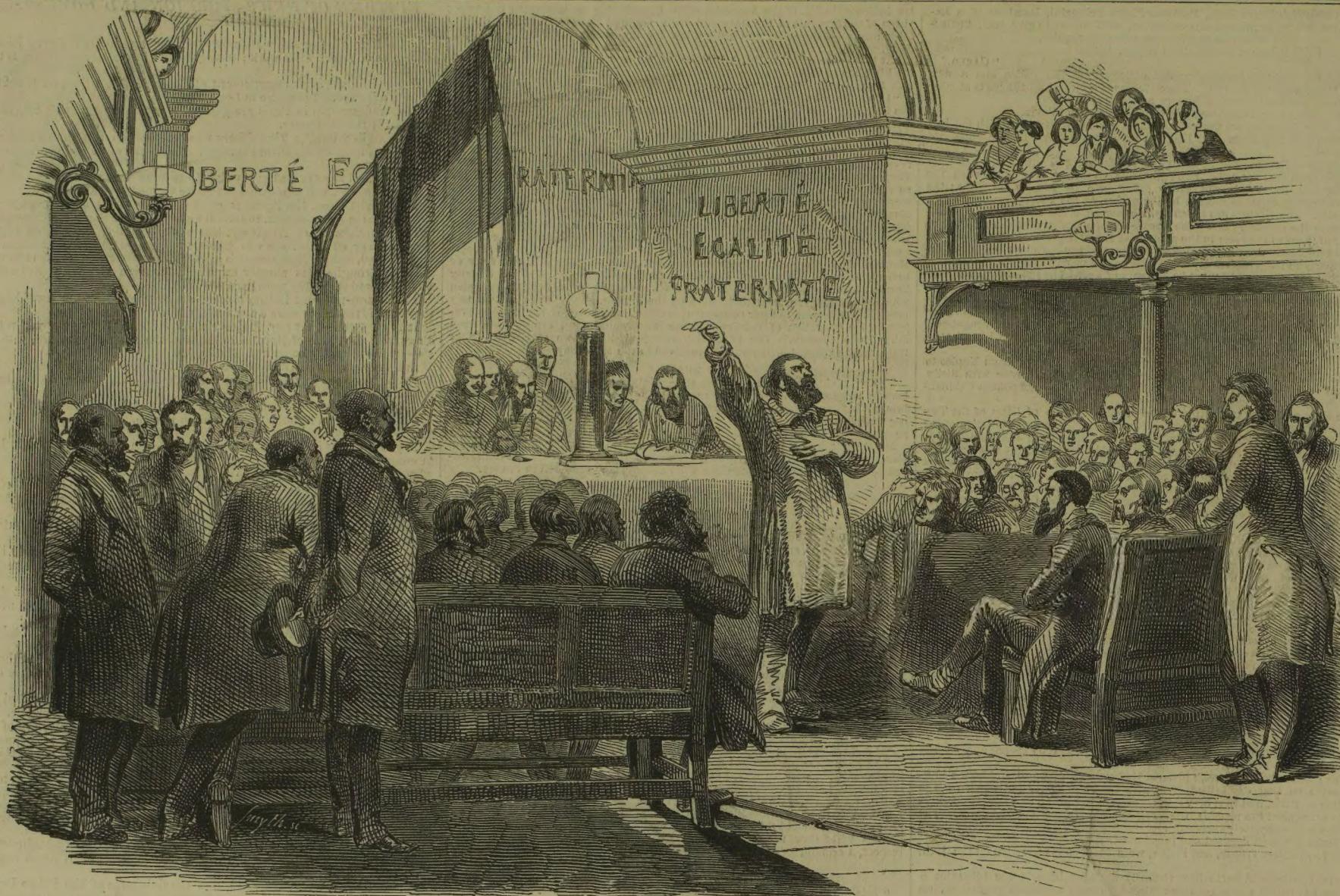
At Barbadoes the troops were still suffering from the yellow fever, which had made sad havoc among the men. A few deaths had taken place since the departure of the last steamer for England.

THE RIVER PLATE.

We have received, *videlicet* New York, advices from La Plata to the 19th January. The blockade is now most rigidly enforced, the French making a complete line across the river with their steamers and other men-of-war; say from Ensenada, on the Argentine side, to Colonia, on the Oriental side. This rigid enforcement of the blockade has been done by the French in consequence of Rosas closing the port of Buenos Ayres against the trade of Monte Video.

EPILOGUE OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

At Clithero all the mills are now working ten hours a day. Block-printers have rather more work; consequently a better state of things is now looked for.



SKETCHES FROM PARIS.

OUR Artists in Paris this week enable us to present to our readers the accompanying Scenes and Incidents:—

THE CLUB.

First is a view of the interior of one of the Republican Clubs, of which several have just been established in Paris. The scene shows the form in which the members are accustomed to meet. A workman in a blouse is addressing them. In the galleries are seated the women of the assembly. The tri-coloured flag hangs in the centre, beneath the Republican motto, "Liberté, Égalité, Fraternité." The scene is one of order and quiet, becoming a deliberative assembly.

THE HOSPICE DES INVALIDES.

To meet the exigencies of the late Revolution, several of the splendid apartments of the Tuilleries were converted into Hospitals for the wounded; their beds being ranged in the order shown in the Illustration. In the Galerie de Diane, which is here represented, nearly 40 beds

were thus placed, with a chair at the foot of each bedstead; and here might be seen Sisters of Charity attending the patients. The Galerie is a sumptuous apartment, 176 feet long, by 32 broad, of the time of Louis XIII. The ceiling is richly gilt, and painted with copies of the Italian schools. It was formerly used as the *salle-à-manger* of the Royal Family on ordinary as well as state occasions; and two colossal candelabra in crystal and gilt-bronze, presented in 1842 to Louis Philippe by the King of Holland, were placed there. The decorative splendour of the Galerie, with its line of rich lustres, reminding one of its courtly use, are brought into affecting contrast with its present appropriation.

NEWSVENDERS.

This is a sketch from one of the Boulevards—a newsman—shouting "*Demandez la Presse*," one of the most popular organs of the new state of things in France. The mode of carrying the papers so as to display the several titles is ingenious, to say the least of it.

LA VOIX DES FEMMES.

This is a companion *marchande* to the previous portrait. She appears

very active in her vocation. The *Charivari* has the following *jeu d'esprit* on this new champion of the Rights of Woman:—

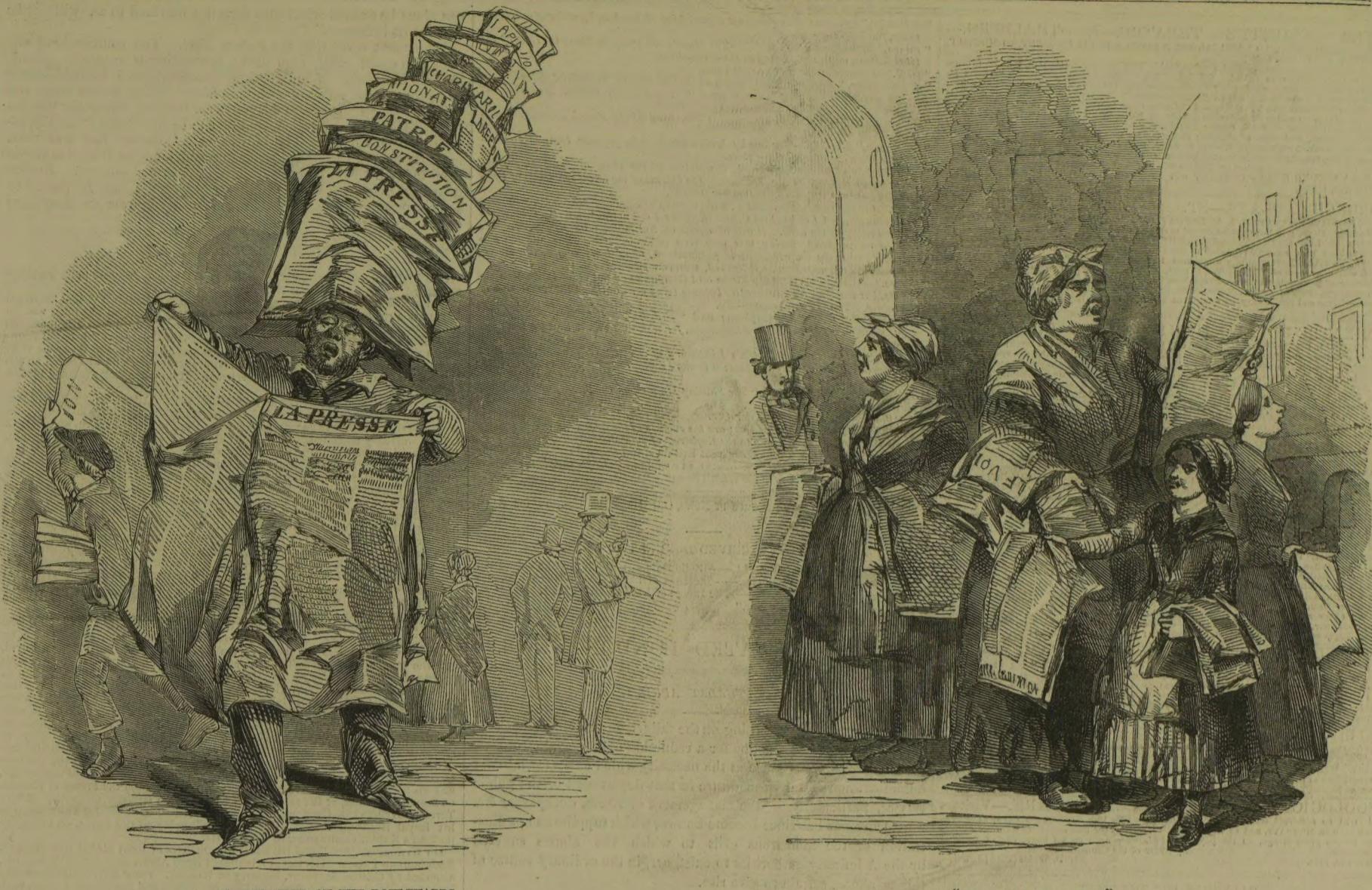
"Last night, on the Boulevards, we heard a man calling '*The Voice of Woman!*' Now we have admired the voice of woman when coming from a Grisi or an Albini, but we must own we were alarmed to find that the voice in question was a sheet of printed paper, expressing the political opinions of the female population of France. We fear that henceforth our shirt buttons will be neglected, and our little comforts forgotten. 'Down with shirt buttons!' will be the revolutionary cry of *The Voice of Woman*. From to-day we shall search for new inventions in the shape of braces, buttons, &c., which will supersede the necessity of asking a woman's aid in these matters. We expect a great rise in the stud trade; We contemplate an opposition journal to be called *The Voice of Men*."

THE TREE OF LIBERTY, IN THE CHAMP DE MARS.

On Tuesday week, the numerous workmen employed on the works of the Champ de Mars, having resolved to plant there a "Tree of Liberty," dug a hole for that purpose in the centre of the Field, and set up in it



THE SALON DE DIANE, IN THE TUILERIES, CONVERTED INTO AN HOSPITAL FOR THE WOUNDED.



NEWSVENDER ON THE BOULEVARDS.

"LA VOIX DES FEMMES."

one of the large trees which they had rooted up from a side alley. The hole was, however, not deep enough, and the tree fell, and broke the leg of one of the workmen, who was carried to the hospital by his comrades. Another and a deeper hole was then made, and, the tree being firmly planted, the operatives repaired in a body to Grenelle to fetch the Mayor and the parish priest, whom they requested to come and bless the tree of liberty, which was decorated with the colours of the Republic.

The Mayor and the priest soon came, and the latter recited the usual prayers, bestowed the benediction on the tree, and on the assistants, and cried "Vive la République!" The cry was repeated by a thousand voices, and the workmen afterwards escorted back to Grenelle the Mayor and the parish priest, singing patriotic hymns.

On the following day, there was "a manifestation" round the Tree of Liberty; and this is the scene of our Artist's illustration. Soon after one o'clock, M. Ledru-Rollin, the Minister of the Interior, by request of a deputation of operatives, proceeded to the Military School, and was there received by Colonel Allard, the director of the public works in that quarter. "Ledru-Rollin then proceeded (says the *Moniteur*), followed by a number of operatives, to the foot of the tree of liberty, and after a few words from Colonel Allard, who thanked him, in the name of the operatives, for having consented to join in this manifestation, the Minister delivered a simple and energetic discourse, full of that eloquence which sympathises with the people, which he ever places at the service of the Republic. His speech, delivered in a loud tone of voice, in which much emotion was betrayed, was heard by all, and must have been retained in the memory of each individual of the multitude. It would be difficult to describe the effect produced on the operatives present. After the Minister had concluded his speech, an officer of the line approached him, and with a faltering voice, whilst his eyes were filled with tears, expressed to him the grief experienced by the regular troops at being removed from Paris. He demanded the recall of the army; to which

citizen Ledru-Rollin replied, "My friends, before I quit you I desire to say a word which ought to find an echo. The sight of this glorious monument, of this military school, recalls to my mind that fears have been manifested in consequence of the presence of some regiments in Paris. . . . I protest most earnestly against those sentiments of mistrust, unworthy of French generosity. It is not possible thus to separate the people from the army. The people is the army—the army is the people! What is the army? Is it not the most generous portion of the people—the blood of our blood? Who, during that period of corruption and of disgrace which we lately endured, still preserved any traditions of honour? The army, the army alone! (Applause.) Was it not the army which represented the ancient glory of France in the plains and in the mountains of Africa? Without the army it might have been believed that France had degenerated. Without the army insolent rivals might have insulted us with impunity. Glory, then, to the army! Yes, my friends, glory to the army! For it recollects in February that it was the people, and it would not fire against the people. You, like me, have seen those soldiers in a state of despair who proved to you that they would not fight against their brothers. No more suspicion nor mistrust. What, moreover, could three or four regiments effect? It might be believed that you, so great and powerful, are afraid. As for my part, my friends, and it is my constant occupation, I shall never be satisfied until I shall have seen the army, the National Guard, and the people fraternize in this same Champ de Mars. The army has no need of being amnestied—it is you, and you are the army. Let there be complete fraternity between us." This speech was greeted with immense applause; and, after having proposed a toast to the independence of France and to liberty, citizen Ledru-Rollin retired, followed by a numerous crowd, crying "Ledru-Rollin for ever! the Republic for ever!"

In the Illustration we see Ledru-Rollin addressing the great crowd,

beneath the Tree of Liberty, from amid whose branches flaunt the gay tricolour and the *bonnet rouge*. Among those who accompanied Ledru-Rollin was the young son of General Lamarque, wearing a red Turkish cap, with a large blue tassel. Near him is one of the officers of hussars.

ARRIVALS FROM FRANCE.—The steamers arriving from the French ports at the metropolis during the latter portion of the past week have brought very extensive cargoes of merchandise, both of silks and other French manufactures, of the valuable description usually brought at this time of the year for the ensuing season; and also of the effects of parties who have been either residents in or temporary visitors to Paris, and who have left the French capital suddenly and returned home. One packet from Boulogne was not only crowded to excess in her hold, but had actually the deck laden with packages of merchandise and effects of the nature alluded to, so great was the demand for freight to the British metropolis. Circumstances which have come to our knowledge prove, if any further proof were necessary, that a feeling of the general insecurity of property but too surely and actually exists in the French metropolis, and not only on the part of the English residents, but also by foreigners themselves of wealth and distinction. We are assured, as an instance in point, that an individual resident in Paris, the fame of whose name and immense wealth is not even confined to Europe, has caused the most valuable portion of his private and household effects to be shipped to this country for safety, in order that they may be housed in the warehouse of one of our metropolitan dock establishments, until the existence of a greater degree of security for property in the French metropolis may render their return to that capital politic and safe. Nothing can more completely show the unhappy consequences of the present state of affairs and general insecurity in Paris than the occurrence of events of this nature.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—Her Majesty's sloop *Star* is appointed to take out the mails for Madeira, Cape de Verd, Sierra Leone, and Ascension, on the 1st of April; the *Tagus* steamer the Indian mails, on the 3rd of April; the *Tay* steamer the West India and Mexican mails, on the 1st of April; the *Acadia* steamer the American mails, on the 7th of April; her Majesty's brig *Linnet* the Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres mails, on the 4th of April; and the *Emperor of China* sailing packet the Sydney and New South Wales mails, on the 31st March. The *Sarah Sands* steamer will take out ship letter bags for America, on the 3rd of April.



MANIFESTATION ROUND THE "TREE OF LIBERTY," IN THE CHAMP DE MARS.—M. LEDRU-ROLLIN ADDRESSING THE PEOPLE.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—M. THALBERG.—
GRAND SACRED, CLASSICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT, on MONDAY, EVENING, APRIL 17th, 1848.

It is respectfully announced that, on MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 17th, will be given a GRAND CONCERT, with GREAT ORCHESTRA, CHORUS, &c. On which occasion M. Thalberg will execute the following Pieces:—“Gloria” in Latin; “Beethoven...2. Fantasie, Subjects from Mozart's “Don Giovanni”; Thalberg's “3. Fantasia on Subjects from Beethoven's ‘Massagene’”; “Thalberg's ‘4. Lieder Ohne Worte’”; Mendelssohn's “Sinfonia Cravelli”; Signor Gardoni, Signor Belletti, Signor F. Lablache, Signor Colletti, Signor Louche, Cuzzani, Signor Lablache; and comprise Selections from the Works of Mozart, Beethoven, Gluck, Mendelssohn, Weber, Spontini, &c., and include a Grand Trio, for Three Basses, by Meyerbeer; Signor Lablache, Belletti, and Colletti. Conductor, Mr. Baile.

Further particulars will be duly announced.

N.B.—A SECOND GRAND CONCERT will be presented on WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 19th, 1848.

TRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—On MONDAY next, APRIL 3, M. LAFONT and Mme. PAUL ERNEST, of the Theatre des Variétés, Paris, will have the honour of making their First Appearance, in the two New Comedies of LES EXTREMES SE TOUCHENT and UN MOUSQUETAIRE GRIS, both of which have been recently produced at the Theatre des Variétés, Paris, with great success. Mdle. NATHALIE respectively announces that her BENEFIT and LAST APPEARANCE will take place on WEDNESDAY next, APRIL 5, on which occasion she will have the honour of performing in an entirely New Comedy, entitled LE DERNIER AMOUR. Yvon Guillard, Mdle. Mondel, Mdle. Nathalie; the Character of Juliette, by Mdle. de Vigeac—Boxes and Stalls may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

THEATRE-ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—CIRQUE NATIONAL DE PARIS.—ON MONDAY, APRIL 3rd, and during the week, a variety of New Entertainments. Extraordinary and Daring Performances, by the celebrated female Artistes Mesdemoiselles Coralie Ducos, E. Lambert, F. Stanley, Palmyre Anatole, Caroline, Nathalie, La Petite Anatole, &c., &c. Acts of Equitation, Gymnastic Exercises, Astonishing and Novel Feats on Horseback, by MM. Loisset aine, Adolphus Franconi, Andre, Nief, Newtoms, Félix Siegrist, Leroy, le petit Loisset (nicknamed the “Little Devil”), &c., &c. Comic and Grotesque Scenes, by MM. Auriol, Leclair, and Auriol fils.—Doors open at Half-past Seven. Performances to commence at Eight. Second price at Half-past Nine o'Clock.—Acting Manager, Mr. Eugène Macarthy.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Last Six Nights of the present Season, to give ample time for the vast alterations and preparations on the Grand Easter Spectacle and Splendid Holiday Entertainments, Tuesday, April 4th, and during the Week. Last Nights of the present Gorgious Spectacle, THE BATTLE OF THE AMAZONS, succeeded by a Grand Equestrian Fete, in which the Equestrian and Gymnastic Artistes will appear in their incomparable Feats.—Box-Office open from 11 till 5. Stage Manager, Mr. Wm. West.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—CROSBY HALL.—On WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, and FRIDAY, APRIL 7, LOVE will resume his Annual Lent Entertainments. He will present, for the first time in Crosby Hall, an Entertainment on a large construction, with entirely new and appropriate Mutative Costumes and Appointments throughout, entitled THE WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING; or, The Biter Bitten: with Love's Lenten Lubrications, and other Entertainments, which are expressed in the bills. The Performer, Pianoforte, S. M., on Monday, April 2, Love will appear at the Lecture Hall, 107, Upper-street, Islington, in an Historical and Philosophical Lecture on the Occult Powers of the Human Voice and its Contributory Organs.—A Lecture on Peculiarities of Character, and other Entertainments.—On Thursday, April 5, at the Lecture Hall, Richmond.—Begin each Evening at Eight. Tickets, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Books, 6d.

MODELS OF THE TABERNACLE AND ENCAMPMENT of ISRAEL, by the Rev. ROBERT HARTSHORN, are now exhibiting at 58, Pall-mall, nearly opposite St. James's Palace. The beautiful Landscape Model covers an area of 84 square feet, representing part of the Encampment on the Plains of Moab, View of the Dead Sea and River Jordan. The Model of the Tabernacle covers a space of 50 square feet in which every fabric and material corresponds precisely with those of the sacred original.—Admission 1s. Open from Eleven till Eight.

WEIPPERT'S SOIRES DANSANTES, Princess's Concert Rooms.—Last Six Nights, MONDAY, APRIL 3, and five following Mondays, during the close of the Season, and termination of the present Subscriptions. Single tickets, each. Weippert's Palace Band as usual, conducted by himself. M. C., Mr. Corrie. The refreshments and supper by Mr. Payne, of Drury Lane and Covent Garden Theatres.—Commece at Eleven, conclude at Three. Tickets and programmes at 21, Soho-square.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK.—Visitors will be admitted WITHOUT ORDERS from APRIL 10th next, on the payment of SIXPENCE each on MONDAYS, and of ONE SHILLING each on the four following days. Children under twelve years of age on the payment of Sixpence each on all days, except those of Promenades. By Order of the Council, D. W. MITCHELL, Sec.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 2.—Fourth Sunday in Lent.

MONDAY, April 3.—New Moon at 11h. Im. P.M., and an Eclipse of the Sun takes place, but it is not visible here.

TUESDAY, April 4.—St. Ambrose.

WEDNESDAY, April 5.—The Sun rises at 5h. 27m., and sets at 6h. 39m.

THURSDAY, April 6.—Old Lady Day.

FRIDAY, April 7.—Day-breaks at 3h. 20m., and twilight ends at 8h. 45m.

SATURDAY, April 8.—The length of the day is 13h. 22m., and it is 5h. 37m. longer than it was on the shortest day.

The planets Mercury, Venus, and Saturn are near together during this week, and the two former continue together all the month. See the diagram in the “Illustrated London Almanack,” shewing their paths this month.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 8

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M 0 31	A 0 55	M 1 18	A 1 40	M 2 0	A 2 25	A 2 45
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

“Beta,” and several other Correspondents.—The expected Comet of 1264 and 1556 has not yet been seen. See the supplementary monthly notice of the Royal Astronomical Society, No. 17, Vol. VII., for the predicted Right Ascension, &c., upon three hypotheses of the time of Perihelion Passage.

“D. R.” Exeter.—A letter has been sent to you, which, if not delivered, you will find at the Post-office.

“A. F. L.” near Abingdon, Berks.—A letter has been sent to you in reply to your communication of March 17.

“O. P.” Hull.—The quantity of water mixed with the air is determined by means of a dry and wet-bulb thermometer.

“Phrenologist.”—Apply at the Phrenological Publishers’, King William-street, Strand.

“Arthur Pearson.”—We are not sufficiently versed in churchwardens’ law to be able to solve your doubt.

“Omagh.”—“Kenny’s Shilling Manual of Chess.”

“A. H.”—“Lichen is pronounced as spelt.”

“H. T. N.” Weymouth.—Write respecting your half-crown (temp. Chas. II.) to Mr. Webster, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden.

“Moderato.”—Charles X. died, we think, at Gratz.

“E. S.”—See the published “Key to Coningsby.”

“A Young Singer” should consult a Professor of Singing on his four (?) questions.

“Cominius.”—Apply to Jeffery and Son, Inventors of the Marine Glue, Commercial-road.

“A Subscriber.”—A complete work on Glass Painting has lately been published by Parker, of Oxford.

“S.”—Guernsey.—The improvement will be illustrated in our pages.

“An Instructor.”—We regret that we cannot assist you.

“F. B. J.” Poplar.—Ackermann and Co., Strand.

“A. Z.” is thanked for the hint.

“St. Vincent.”—If the money has been paid to the postman by inadvertence, the Post-office authorities will, doubtless, return it.

“C. G. R. B.”—The prefix of “Lord” to Mayor of London was granted by Edw. III., with the style of Right Hon., in 1353.

“James N.”—Machiaveli’s work, “Il Principe,” appeared in 1517, and was translated into English in 1675. Farneworth’s translation of the entire works, with Life, 2 Vols. 4to., 1762, may be bought for about two guineas.

“F. B.” Jersey, is thanked for the sketch, though the subject was already in our engraver’s hands.

“A. Z.” Liverpool.—The amount of damages in the case Bunn v. Lind was £2500 in favour of the plaintiff.

“C. M.” Guernsey.—We regret that we have not room for the lines.

“R. T. N.” Bath.—See a little book entitled “A Peep into Architecture.”

“W. M. C.” Old Jewry.—Apply to a Police Magistrate.

“A Constant Reader.”—Foster’s new work on Book-keeping.

“J. G. H.” Chapel Allerton.—We have already stated our approval of the Baby Jumper. It is sold at No. 137, Strand.

“Enigma.”—We do not interfere in wagers.

“G. H.” Stavesley.—Piccadilly.

“B. B. B.”—Students of Universities, Military Schools, &c.

“S. H. R.”—There have been published several controversial pamphlets on the tendency of Theatrical Entertainments; but we cannot enumerate their titles.

“J. P. C.”—Phiz is the nom artistique of Mr. Hablot K. Browne.

“A Novice.”—Hudson on Wills.

“A. S.” “M. M.” “A Subscriber.”—X. Y. Z.; “J. R.” Regent-street; “Blue-bottle;” “T. C. S.” Garstang; “W. A. R.” Wakefield; and “M.P.”—We cannot reply to your questions.

“X. Z.”—Clerks in the Docks of London usually commence at £80 or £90 a year.

“Jervis,” Edinburgh.—Sanctuaries in London, or places privileged against the arrest of persons for debt, were suppressed in 1696.

“A Bad Memory.” Braintree.—Mr. O’Connell died at Genoa, May 18, 1847, aged 73.

“Amie.”—Mrs. Hemans died at Dublin, May 16, 1835, aged 41.

“INELIGIBLE Lines,” Britons, defend, &c.

“J. S. B.”—“Upwards of our plus de.”

“Truth.”—“Mourir Pour la Patrie” is the “Chœur des Girondins,” not the “Marseillaise Hymn.”

“A Subscriber from No. 1” is mistaken.

“A Correspondent” who inquires as to the standing armies of Europe, will find a tabular view of the military force of the various civilised nations in the “Penny Cyclopædia, voce Army.”

“An Old Subscriber.”—The Government Office.

“G. D. S.”—Whitby.—The lines are from Congreve’s “Mourning Bride.”

“C. H. M.” Inverness.—To plead minority is a disreputable shift.

“Devonia.”—The music and words of the “Marseillaise Hymn” may be bought of any music-seller for 3d.

“A Reader,” Ashborne, may purchase a good Map of London, by order of any bookseller, for half-a-crown.

“Strius,” Stroud, and “V. R. Y.”—The Moon’s orb being visible at the time of the total Eclipse, was chiefly owing to the earth-shine.

“O. Y.” is thanked; but we have not room.

“A Subscriber,” Bedford, should apply at the Commercial Travellers’ School.

“Resident in the Country” should send a friend to the British Museum; the owners cannot attend to such matters as he names.

“A Subscriber.”—We do not know who is Secretary of the Canal Navigation Society.

“Quis, Quis,” Sheffield.—The loss by broken windows in popular tumults is recoverable from out of the County Rate.

“Sam Slick.”—A meritorious work, descriptive of the Cape of Good Hope, has lately been published by Mr. Murray. The income of the late Archbishop of Canterbury has been stated as £18,000 per annum.

“C. P.” Chelmsford.—The aurora on the evening of Sunday, March 19, was seen at Greenwich, but I did not see it, and therefore I did not mention it in the meteorological notice of the week. It was also seen at Nottingham by Mr. Lowe. The aurora on Monday evening was also very generally seen. The aurora can scarcely be merely an atmospheric phenomenon, or of local origin, for simultaneously all magnets become disturbed, wherever situated.—J. G.

“Romeo.”—The London Banking Firms and Companies do not allow interest on accounts, but insist on a remunerative balance being constantly on the credit side of the ledger. To the second query—No.

“Oxonensis,” “W. S.” Buckingham; and “E. J. L.” Nottingham, are thanked for the diagrams of the Solar Phenomena, for which we regret that we have not room.

“H. B.” Southampton.—“Haydn's Dictionary of Dates” is, perhaps, the most trustworthy recent work of its class: it is more copious than “Tegg's Chronology.” The price is 18s.

“A Country Subscriber.”—See “The Shilling Manual of Oil Painting,” from Messrs. Price and others.

“G. B.”—To what hospital does our Correspondent refer?

“A Parisian,” Aton.—Of what class are the subjects of the drawings

“W. H. B.” Greenwich.—Apply to the Registrar of your district.

“A Bad Memory,” Braintree.—The Great Britain steam-ship ran ashore in Dun-drum Bay, Sept. 22, 1846, Capt. Hosken, in command. Capt. Claxton superintended the attempts made for the vessel's re-sail.

** Owing to the great pressure of News, Our Magazine Column for April is unavoidably deferred.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

The Parlour Library. Vol. 14.—Bibliographe.—Rajah Brooke's Journal. Murray.—Light and Darkness.—Sketches of her Majesty's Household. Field's Naturalist's Note-Book.—The Image of his Father. Part I. Music.—“Le Bouquet d'Hiver.”

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY APRIL 1, 1848.

LAST week, when commenting on the failure, in the House of Commons, of Mr. Hume's motion for a reduction of the naval estimates, we took occasion to glance at the necessity which exists for a better administration of the expenditure in that department of the public service, particularly in the management of stores, dockyards, &c. An occurrence has since become known, which supplies an apt illustration of the monstrous evils to which the abuses suffered by the Admiralty authorities to exist, are, in the ordinary course of things, almost certain to give rise.

By the packet-ship Madrid, which has arrived from Portugal within the last few days, we learn that the first-class ship of the line, the Queen, 110 guns, commanded by Captain Bruce, when endeavouring to bring

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Superannuation Fund Borough Bill passed through Committee, and was ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

In reply to Lord BEAUMONT, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, on the part of the Government, bore testimony to the exemplary manner in which the Catholic clergy of Ireland had exerted themselves to preserve the public peace; and Lord STANLEY expressed great satisfaction at the announcement.

The House adjourned at six o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

HORSHAM ELECTION.—The Earl of MARCH moved that a writ be issued for the election of a member for this borough, in the room of Mr. J. Jervis, unseated on a charge of treating.—Mr. HUME moved, as an amendment, that the issuing of the writ be suspended.—After a short discussion, in which it was generally admitted that further inquiry into the state of the borough of Horsham was requisite before a writ was issued, the motion and amendment were both withdrawn, the understanding being that an investigation would be instituted on the subject.

SUPPLY.—The House then went into Committee of Supply, when Mr. Fox MAULE brought forward the Army Estimates, several of which were voted, and the House adjourned.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

M. de Girardin, the proprietor of the *Presse* newspaper, was near having his presses broken on Wednesday by the people, in consequence of his furious attacks upon the Government. The general belief is that he is a mere Carlist agent, and that his desire is to overthrow the Government, and open the way for such men as Bianqui and Kaspali, which would be complete anarchy and civil war, the only hope now of the Carlists for their *protége*, the Duke de Bordeux. The Clubists, to the number of three thousand, assailed his bureau, and had him in their possession. That he escaped without personal violence is due to the fact of his having expressed himself to them in words of much milder import than those with which his paper has seemed. General Courtais was of great use in putting down what was near becoming a serious riot. The mob was in possession of the offices of the *Presse*, and threatened to destroy all the machinery; a threat which they would probably have put in execution, but for the authority of General Courtais, and a body of National Guards who accompanied him, and who represented to the rioters, that by breaking the presses they would do more injury to the compositors in the office than to M. Emile de Girardin himself. On Thursday and Friday not a single *Presse* was to be seen in the streets of Paris. The clubs have given the *mot d'ordre* that it is not to be sold, and it has consequently disappeared.

The deputation sent by the Irish Confederation to present an address of congratulation to the Provisional Government of the Republic is to be received on Saturday, at twelve o'clock. Mr. Smith O'Brien has received notice to that effect from M. de Lamartine.

General Cavaignac has refused the Ministry of War, which has been offered to General Changremier. The Provisional Government has ordered a civic guard of 1500 men to be organised for its own protection against the *exaltés* of the clubs, many of whom are *clercs* police spies of the ex-Government.

Marshal Bugeaud, having been invited by a number of electors of the department of the Dordogne to come forward as candidate at the coming elections, has declined for the present the honour, in a letter addressed to the *Écho de Vesone*. He professes, however, the utmost devotedness to the Republic, and declares that if, unhappily, war should break out, he will be ready to devote to his country the benefit of his long experience in arms.

The latest news received from the departments is gloomy. At Rouen, Lyons, and St. Etienne, the agitation and disturbances continue.

At Troyes, an *émeute* has taken place, an increase of wages being demanded.

THE RAILWAYS.—The Government has resolved not to go on for the present with the plan for taking possession of the railways at a valuation. No official notice has been given out, but it is understood that the Minister of the Finances has reported to the Provisional Government that the question is one which ought to be left for the decision of the National Assembly, and that the Government will act upon that report.

SWEDEN.

The tranquillity of Stockholm has been seriously interrupted. On the 18th ult., towards evening, an immense mob, which had been summoned several days previously by placards, proceeded at the close of a Reform banquet, with the members of which they, however, appear to have had no connexion, to the Brunkberg market, and entered the city, where they commenced breaking the windows. The military, who were called out to restore order, were received with volleys of stones, and they were at last forced, in self-defence, after several soldiers had been seriously wounded, to fire, by which many of the people were killed and wounded. The King himself was obliged to ride between the disordered rabble, and about one o'clock in the morning, peace was comparatively restored. Similar scenes were repeated on the 19th, and the military were again compelled to make use of their arms. It is said that it had been ultimately determined in a council of Ministers, at which the King presided, that, in case of a renewal of disturbances, the most extreme measures should be resorted to, and that cannon should be drawn up. They had not, however, been any further breach of the peace, with the exception of some mutinous meetings. About fifty persons had been arrested. Ten or twelve people were killed, and between 70 and 80 wounded. A good deal of uncertainty prevails respecting the origin of the affair.

DENMARK.

Hostilities between the Danes and Sleswick Holsteinians have commenced at Frederikstadt. It was rumoured that the King of Denmark had been shot in an attack on the Castle of Rendsburg, but the report is not credited.

The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier have arrived at St. Sebastian.

SPAIN.

Dr. Willich has been appointed Envoy to the Diet.

BAVARIA.

On the 29th a body of Republicans, commanded by Voss, entered Belgium by the road from Moksron. General Fleury, at the head of a corps of artillery and cavalry, had gone to oppose their advance.

THE Honourable Artillery Company, whereof Prince Albert is Captain General and Colonel, gave their annual ball on Thursday evening, at the Armoury House, in the Artillery-ground. The entertainment went off with more than usual *sécurité*.

GERMAN FREEDOM.—A public meeting of the Germans resident in the metropolis was held on Thursday last, at the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street, "for the purpose of voting an address of sympathy, congratulation, and gratitude to the German people, for their heroic conduct in the recent struggles for reform and liberty." The chair was taken by Dr. Taube, who, after some observations, called for a cheer for "Fatherland." The whole company rose simultaneously, and, amid deafening cheers and waving of colours and handkerchiefs, most enthusiastically responded to the call. Kenner's national melody, "Du Schwerianer meiner Linthen"—"The sword is at my left side," was then beautifully given by a party of vocalists on the platform. Herr Bauer then moved an address in German, which was unanimously adopted. The meeting was addressed by several gentlemen, among whom the principal speaker appeared to be M. Levin of Königsberg. The proceedings, which were of a very animated character, did not conclude until after ten o'clock.

MIDDLE RACHEL AND THE "MARSEILLAISE."—On Friday night (last week) at the Théâtre de la République (Paris), M. Ponsard's celebrated tragedy of "Lucrèce" was transplanted from the Odéon, and the subject of the piece—the fall of the Tarquins and the revolution of Rome—naturally gave this representation a peculiar interest at the present time, and accordingly the theatre was crammed with an audience ready to manifest their feelings at all those passages bearing upon passing events with which the piece abounds. The whole aspect of the *salle*, indeed, presented a pregnant commentary upon the mutability of the times we live in; and the *loge* of the ex-Royal Family being now thrown open to location, like any other part of the theatre, was tenanted by a quiet *bourgeoisie*, no wise remarkable in appearance, yet who, from their occupying that place, so lately "the cynosure of neighbouring eyes," were a point of observation for all the binocles of the assembly during the night. But far more special objects of attention occupied the *loge* immediately opposite, formerly appertaining to the department of the interior, and still retained by the new Government. Here sat Messrs. Ledru Rollin, Crémieux, Martat, Pagnier, Albert, Floucon, and other gentlemen not visible from the front; in fine, with a few exceptions, the entire of the Provisional Government. At particular passages of the play, having a bearing upon politics, a thousand eyes were turned towards them, and none were louder in their applauses of those parts which told in favour of a Republic. One passage in a speech of Brutus was particularly applauded, in which he says, "It is easier to destroy than to restore." This line was vehemently cheered and encored by the audience, and every eye was turned towards the Government *loge*. M. Ledru Rollin looked at Crémieux and smiled, the whole party joining in the tumult of applause. As a mark of the good taste as well as good feeling of the spectators, we must observe that several passages which might have been applied by a less generous assembly as bearing against the ex-King and his family, passed without eliciting the least approbation, though the enthusiasm in favour of a Republic was most ardently expressed on every occasion that offered. It was not, however, until the close of the tragedy, when Middle Rachel, who had performed Lucrèce, appeared to sing the "Marseillaise," that the excited temperament of the public was raised to its highest pitch. Her singing—or we should rather say her acting—of this grand national hymn was on this occasion sublime. Her chant was solemn and inspired as a sybilline priestess, and as she knelt and pressed the tri-coloured flag to her heart, the entire theatre broke out into a long, loud, uncontrollable burst of transport, which should be witnessed to be described. The illustrious actress was recalled at the close of the last stroke, and the entire body of the auditory stood up to receive her, and repay their thanks. Among the most fervent of her applauders were the members of the Government. We must not omit to note another striking feature in this remarkable evening, namely, the presence of Prince Jerome Bonaparte and his son. The brother and nephew of the Emperor Napoleon occupying a private box at the Théâtre Français, in the presence of a Provisional Government!—surely one of the most impressive lessons to be found in history of the mutability of earthly prospects.

ABROATH.—Shell-fish promises to be very plentiful all along our coast, more especially lobsters, of which some splendid takes have been made. The prices are 9s. per score overhead.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

Yesterday, the examiners appointed by convocation to elect a scholar on the foundation arising from the revenues of the late dissolved College of Hertford, known as the University Scholarship for the encouragement of Latin literature, notified to the Vice-Chancellor that they had elected Mr. J. Y. Sargent, Post Master of Merton College. For this scholarship there were no less than 32 candidates.

Yesterday, Mr. C. Weatherby, scholar of Balliol, and late of Shrewsbury School, was elected to an exhibition in the same society on the foundation of the Rev. R. Greaves.

WORCESTER COLLEGE.—There will be an election to a scholarship at this college, on the foundation of Miss Sarah Eaton, on the 15th of June next. Candidates must be under four years' standing in the University.

Die XIIo mensis Aprilis in Schola Metaphysics habenda est publica examinatione scholiarum in sacra theologia.

CAMBRIDGE.

Notice has been given that, in addition to the fixed subjects of examination for the decree of B.A., the following are selected for the year 1850:—1. The first fourteen chapters of the Acts of the Apostles. 2. The Epistle to the Hebrews. 3. Demosthenes against Leptinum. 4. Third Book of the Odes of Horace. 5. The Second, Fourth, and Fifth Books of Paley's Moral Philosophy.

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF HEREFORD.—In this ceremony, which took place on Sunday, the Archbishop of Canterbury was assisted by the Bishops of Llandaff, Worcester, and Norwich. The occasion excited very great interest, and the archiepiscopal chapel was occupied by a most respectable congregation, anxious to witness the solemn proceedings. The form of the ceremonial, however, has been so often and so recently published, that we think it unnecessary to detain our readers with a repetition of it. The protest against Dr. Hampden's consecration, signed by upwards of 1000 of the clergy, was received at Lambeth on Saturday, but produced no effect in retarding or interrupting the proceedings. Counter signatures from 370 members of the Oxford Convocation, and upwards of 1500 clergy, in favour of Dr. Hampden, have been procured, and the declarations communicated to the right rev. Primate, who has received them very graciously. We understand that to these declarations have been also appended the names of nearly 2000 of the nobility and gentry, including many members of both Houses of Parliament.

COUNTRY NEWS.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A GUARD ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—On Saturday morning a lamentable occurrence took place on the line of the Eastern Counties Railway. It appears that the down-train arrived at Bishop's Stortford station (thirty-two miles from London) at about half-past eleven o'clock, A.M., where it received some luggage and departed. The guard (Morgan), who is the son-in-law of Mr. Ray, a licensed victualler, of Long-lane, Shoreditch, as the train was proceeding, raised himself, however, for the purpose of adjusting the position of some boxes, and, before he could be aware of it, the train, which was passing rapidly along, progressed underneath one of the arches, and the head of the unfortunate guard came in frightful collision with a portion of the inner roof, and, it is supposed, killed him instantaneously; as, on the arrival of the train at the next station, his head was found to be dreadfully fractured and indented.

LOSS OF THE CREW OF A FISHING BOAT.—On the afternoon of Monday last, a fishing coble, with two men, put off to sea from Beadnell to shoal their lobster crevices. As she never returned, a boat was sent to the Ferne Island and Holy Island to look for them, but could hear nothing of them. During the forenoon of Tuesday the boat was picked up off the Ferne Islands by the *Acorn* schooner, of Arbroath, and towed to Beadnell. Hall, one of the crew, was still in the boat, but dead; he was lashed to the foreshaft by the main haulyards. It is supposed that Stein, the other man, must have fallen overboard. There had been no attempt to take the sail off the boat; when found, it was still standing with two reefs.

EXECUTION AT DURHAM.—On Saturday, at noon, William Thompson sacrificed his life on the public scaffold, at the county gaol in this city, for the murder of a gamekeeper, named John Shirley, in the service of his Grace the Duke of Cleveland, at Raby Park. The crime was committed during a fearful conflict, on the 2nd ult., on his Grace's estate; and three prisoners were sent to York Castle for trial, charged with the actual commission of the murder, and the aiding and inciting it. William Thompson, who inflicted the fatal injury, and William Dawson, were condemned to death; the third party, Joseph Oldfield, was acquitted. Dawson's sentence was commuted to transportation for life.

AN INSOLVENT SENTENCED TO THREE YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.—On Friday week, Mr. Francillon, the Judge of the Gloucester County Court, held a Court at the Shire Hall, to hear cases of insolvency, when Samuel Hooper, formerly of Tiverton, and afterwards of Brockthorpe, farmer, applied on his petition to take the benefit of the Act. The insolvent's landlord opposed his discharge under the Act on the ground of fraud. It appeared from the examination that on the insolvent receiving notice to quit his farm, he sold off all his stock and effects, which realised £600, and when the landlord applied for his rent (£250) he was told that there was no money for him, as it had all been spent already in the payment of other debts. These other debts were all due, or alleged to be due, to the insolvent's own relatives; and the Judge, after hearing the case, expressed his conviction that these were fictitious debts, and had been concocted for the purpose of accounting for the application of the £600; but that even if such debts had been really owing, their payment, to the disengagement of the landlord, amounted to a fraudulent preference, and as such was severely punishable by law. The Judge concluded by ordering Hooper to be imprisoned for the longest period authorised by law, namely three years.

THE COUNTY COURTS.—A party recently recovered a verdict for £5 and costs from the County Court of Durham, and on going to take his money out of the court, he found that the costs as allowed against the defendants amounted to £1 15s. 4d. only, while the costs he had been obliged to pay up to that time, for court-fees alone, amounted to no less than £5 15s. 7d.; so that he put into his pocket, as compensation for an injury received (and that from a wealthy defendant), the sum of 19s. 9d., and paid £4 0s. 3d. court-fees which are not allowed, besides the costs of his own solicitor! And so the good which it was pretended would be effected by these County Courts is neutralised, and the tempting fruit of "cheap justice" crumbles into dust when the suffering suitor attempts to touch it.—*Newcastle Paper*.

MEETING OF CHARTISTS IN NOTTINGHAM.—At Nottingham an extraordinary meeting of Chartists took place on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of electing a delegate to attend the "great convention," to meet in London early in April. The Mayor had allowed them the use of the Town-hall, but that being incapable of containing a *tithe* of the number who wished to attend, an adjournment was made to the Week-day Cross-square, the speakers using the hall steps as a platform. The square being excessively crowded, principally by men in a state of excitement, and lighted candles from the interior of the hall being held around, a table was presented that will not readily be forgotten by those who witnessed it. Mr. Jacob Bostock, a mechanic, presided. He remarked that the individual they were about to elect must be a man of genuine patriotism—a man who had been tried, weighed in the scale, and found to be what the hostlers of Nottingham would have—"bump weight." (Laughter and cheers.) Several violent speeches having been delivered, seven individuals were proposed; but Mr. George Julian Harney (who offered his services gratuitously) was elected by an overwhelming majority, and amidst much enthusiasm.—Mr. Sowter then proposed that their delegate be instructed, to inform the convention of the country that this would be the last "black and white" petition from Nottingham. (A voice: "Bayonets next!" and great applause.)—The motion was adopted unanimously.—The meeting then divided itself into sections, and marched off in rank and file order, for the purpose of proceeding to different public-houses to hear that day's newspaper read.

On Monday night a very numerously attended meeting of the Irish residents in Glasgow, and others friendly to the cause of Irish nationality, was held in the Lyceum Rooms, Nelson-street, for the purpose of co-operating with the United Irishmen in Ireland. The meeting was conducted in an orderly manner, and separated peacefully.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

JUDGES' CHAMBERS.

GOUGH v. ROSS.—On Wednesday Baron Parke gave judgment in this case, on an application of some importance respecting the discharge of a prisoner. The defendant, connected with the Heir-at-Law Society, was heard in the Insolvent Debtors Court on Wednesday week, when his petition was dismissed. He had applied under the Protection Act, and when outside the Court was arrested at the suit of the plaintiff, one of the opposing creditors. An application was made for his discharge to the Chief Commissioner, but he declined to interfere, and hence the application to a Judge at Chambers. The point was argued on Saturday. It was submitted that the applicant was entitled to return home after attending Court on his hearing; and in reply it was urged, that inasmuch as the application was a voluntary one, the case came not within the general principle, besides which, his protection ceased on the dismissal of his petition. The question was considered by his lordship an important one, and he reserved his opinion to the present occasion. Baron Parke now decided that the defendant must be discharged; he was entitled to protection on his return after attending the Commissioner. An application was made for costs, and for the plaintiff's protection was asked against an action. His Lordship gave costs on the consent of the plaintiff, binding the defendant not to bring any action. The defendant was ordered to be discharged from Whitecross-street Prison.

THE NEW WAR MEDALS.—The new war medals, so long expected by the naval and military survivors of the late war, are now almost completed, and ere long will be distributed amongst those entitled to them. Both decorations are from the design of Mr. Wyon, of her Majesty's Mint. The naval medal is before the Admiralty, but the military design is not yet completed. The naval medal is somewhat larger than a half-crown piece. The obverse displays a bust of her Majesty, surmounted by the motto "Victoria Regina." The reverse exhibits a figure of Britannia on a sea-horse, holding aloft in the right hand a trident, and in the left an olive-branch. It is proposed, so far as the distribution of this medal is concerned, to go back to the celebrated victory of the 1st of June. The various battles in which each wearer took part after this action will be signified by bars.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED

SIR WILLIAM GOSSETT, K.C.H. AND C.B.

This gentleman died at his seat, Charlton Grove, near Woolwich, on the 27th ult., after a long and painful illness. He was born in 1783, the son of Matthew Gossett, Esq., of Jersey, by his wife, a daughter of Mr. Durell, of the same island. At the early age of 15, the subject of our present notice obtained a commission in the corps of Royal Engineers, and shortly after, in 1799, proceeded with the army to Holland. He subsequently served in Ceylon during the Kandian war, and was with Lord Exmouth at the bombardment of Algiers. On the latter occasion he was in the boat which entered the harbour and set on fire the Algerine frigate; and he received, in requital of his gallant conduct, the insignia of a Companion of the Order of the Bath, and of a Commander of the Order of St. Ferdinand.

In political life Sir William was long known. In 1813 he accompanied Lord Heytesbury as Secretary of Legation to the Barbary States; in 1823, held office as Secretary to Viscount Beresford, then Master-General of the Ordnance; in 1829 became Private Secretary to the Duke of Northumberland, during his Grace's Government of Ireland; and in 1830 was appointed Under-Secretary of State in that country, an office he continued to hold until 1835. At the period of his decease he was a Colonel in the Army, and Sergeant-at-Arms to the House of Commons. Sir William married, in 1808, Gertrude, daughter of Ralph Allen Daniell, Esq., of Treliwick, in Cornwall, M.P. for West Looe.

HENRY CLIVE, ESQ., OF BARKHAM.

The death of this gentleman occurred on the 16th ult. Originally educated for the bar, Mr. Clive travelled for some years the Oxford circuit; but in the spring of 1818 he accepted the office of Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, which he continued to hold until 1822, when he retired with his political chief, Lord Sidmouth. He had first entered Parliament as member for Ludlow in 1808, and for that borough he sat until elected for Montgomery, which he represented up to the passing of the Reform Bill. In 1839 he contested Ludlow, but was defeated by Mr. Alcock by a small majority. From that period he took no further part in politics, devoting the remainder of his life to the discharge of those duties which belong to the magistrate and country gentleman. In these, his unwearied exertion, his upright conduct, and the kindness of his heart, soon gained for him universal esteem. At the time of his death, Mr. Clive had completed his 70th year. He was, we believe, a younger son of George Clive, Esq., of Whitfield, co. Hereford, and brother of the late Edward Bolton Clive, Esq.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PROCTOR.

ANOTHER of the Peninsular officers is added to the long list of those who have passed away during the last few years. Colonel Proctor's death occurred last week, at Temple Sowerby. The gallant officer served in the expedition to Copenhagen in 1807; was with the troops in America; and

REVOLUTION IN PRUSSIA.



CONFLICT BEFORE THE ROYAL PALACE, AT BERLIN.

In our Journal of last week we noticed, though very briefly, the conflict between the troops and the people before the Royal Palace at Berlin, on the 18th ult. A Correspondent of the *Times* describes this as "one of the most terrible tragedies ever enacted."

The King, it appears, had acceded to the wishes of the people, and a proclama-

tion was forthwith prepared and published. Nothing could exceed the joy of the people, and a large body of the most respectable burghers in Berlin proceeded to the Palace to thank his Majesty in their name. The military stationed there, perceiving the approach of a large crowd, endeavoured to oppose their further progress; whereupon several of the party stated that their intentions were pacific, and expressed great dissatisfaction at any opposition being offered to a

peaceable expression of gratitude to the Sovereign for his timely concessions. At this moment, without any warning being given or any cause assigned, some civil genius prompted a regiment of cavalry to use their sabres against the burghers. The infantry imitated their example, and fired indiscriminately on this dense mass of human beings. The peaceful citizens, seeing their friends and neighbours dead and dying, fled in all directions, carrying confusion and dismay into every part of the town. In an instant the whole population was on foot: "To arms! Revenge! Blood for blood!" were shouted on all sides: barricades were erected as by magic, and a state of excitement prevailed which no pen can describe. The firing commenced at two P.M., and soon after became general through the town; the troops attacked the people indiscriminately, and cannon were brought to bear on the half-armed masses. A party of burghers got possession of two great guns, which they used against the troops, among whom they committed fearful havoc. The barricades were of enormous dimensions; wagons, trees, and stones from the ripped-up pavement were heaped together, and made an almost impassable barrier, behind which the people acted. In the Linden (the largest street in Berlin) there were seven or eight, all most formidable, and one quite gigantic in its proportions. This latter was attacked in the evening by a Prussian regiment, and was defended by an immense body of citizens; till by one overwhelming rush, it was hurled headlong on the soldiers, and citizens and military lay pell-mell among the ruins. Many of the latter were killed; the remainder, deprived of their weapons and disabled by their wounds, were in a few moments despatched almost to a man, their arms being distributed among the burghers. No quarter was given, and the struggle, though fearful, was short. A regiment of Neufchâtel sharpshooters, towards evening, fraternised with the people, and from behind the barricades were of the greatest service against the military, directing their aim principally at the officers, many of whom they picked off. In the course of the evening, the Princes rode through the streets, endeavouring to restore peace and quiet, but in vain. The Prince of Prussia was seized by the mob, and subjected to the greatest indignities. Until five in the morning did this fearful scene continue, the gutters literally running with blood. At five the firing ceased; order was in some degree restored, and every soldier compelled to quit the town, now guarded by the armed burghers.

In the early morning, several wagons were filled with the slain corpses and wounded bodies of the citizens of Berlin, which, preceded by an enormous mass of the burghers, were carried in funeral procession to the courtyard of the Palace. The King was loudly called for; he appeared on the balcony, was requested to descend to the courtyard, and, *uncovered*, to survey the fearful spectacle. Cries were raised for the Queen; and on his Majesty affirming she was so alarmed as to be in an unfit state to appear, the cries were more loudly repeated: the King thereupon retired, and shortly afterwards returned, leading the Queen by the hand. They were dreadfully affected at the awful scene, which they gazed on for a few moments in solemn silence; after which the crowd peacefully dispersed, carrying with them the torn and bleeding remains of their friends and neighbours.

Such is the account of an eye-witness of one of the most dreadful catastrophes on record, which has consigned to an untimely end hundreds of Prussia's most faithful subjects. The most generally received opinion is, that the officers, enraged at seeing the day won by those whom they regarded as *canaille*, and with whom they have never had the slightest sympathy, refused to give credit to their peaceable intentions, and were glad of the opportunity of "shooting them down."

The crisis is, also, thus vividly described by L. Muhlbach:—"A bloody and unheard-of fight commenced, spreading through all the streets, but having for its principal fields the streets in the neighbourhood of the royal Palace, the Breiten-strasse and the Königs-strasse, which are two of the most industrious and thickest-peopled streets of Berlin. The earth shook from the thunder of cannon. From three o'clock in the afternoon the fight raged everywhere. Every man capable of bearing arms was ready to work according to his strength and means, to stir up the people, to erect barricades, or to defend them with the arms at his command. Arms were wanting. But few favoured ones possessed them; the populace had nothing but the stones. With these they defended themselves; women carried them to the spot in baskets; dragging them even with heroic courage and strength on the roofs of the houses. The tiles were torn off and planted round the walls; behind them the women sheltered themselves, from time to time, as opportunity offered, sending down a volley on the heads of the soldiers. In the Königs-strasse and Breiten-strasse hot water and vitriol were even used as means of defence against the soldiers, who, with horribly insane courage and strength, struck down all in their neighbourhood, and destroyed property and life. The barbarous spirit of centuries long passed seemed again to have resumed its place in the bosoms of the soldiers, in all its animal and brutal propensities. With a maddened desire for blood, they rushed at all, and spared none. Their blades were sharp, their muskets loaded, and their thoughts were blood. Old men, women, and children were torn from their beds, and carried away as prisoners; or, if they attempted to resist, were shot at once. It was no longer a fight, but a murder—a maddened, brutal power on the one side, and a heroically courageous defence on the other."



THE DEAD CARRIED BEFORE THE KING AND QUEEN.

REVOLUTION IN PRUSSIA.



THE KING OF PRUSSIA IN THE STREETS OF BERLIN ON THE 21ST.

"Suddenly a tremendous crying was heard spreading to the remotest corner of the town. The general commanding the troops, Von Möllendorff, was captured by the citizens, disarmed, and carried a prisoner into the house of the Burghschiitzen corps. The thunder of the guns and muskets ceased; a sort of cessation of hostilities ensued. The citizens here compelled General von Möllendorff to sign an order to such a purport. With this written order, and a white flag at their head, a deputation proceeded through the ranks of the soldiers to the Palace, and demanded an audience with the King. It was accorded them. With the all-powerful words of experience and conviction, they placed before his Majesty the heart-rending condition of his residence, and prayed him, of his own free will, for his own sake, to withdraw the troops. After a long debate, the King consented, and signed an order for the immediate departure of the troops." Then follows a fearful scene before the Palace next day:-

"One-and-twenty corpses, with their wounds open and uncovered, were carried to the Palace, and laid before the principal staircase. The scene, even in memory, causes shuddering and heart-rending. A holy but sorrowful silence pervaded the vast multitude; in silence they waited in patience, but no one came; then they cried, 'The King! The Queen!' After much crying and long waiting, they appeared. Hand in hand the Royal pair descended the staircase to the bloody corpses.

"That is your work," said one man: from thousands and hundred thousand throats the cry was repeated, all pointing to the corpses.

"Much shaken, and without the slightest appearance of firmness, the King stood by the side of his trembling Queen.

"'Off with your cap!' the people thundered.

"The King removed his cap."

Our Artist has illustrated this touching scene, as well as the conflict before the Palace, and the great Barricade in the Breiten-strasse.

"The number of troops was not less than twenty thousand, and not one regiment offered to fraternise with the people. About fourteen or fifteen hundred persons were killed in all, military and civilians.

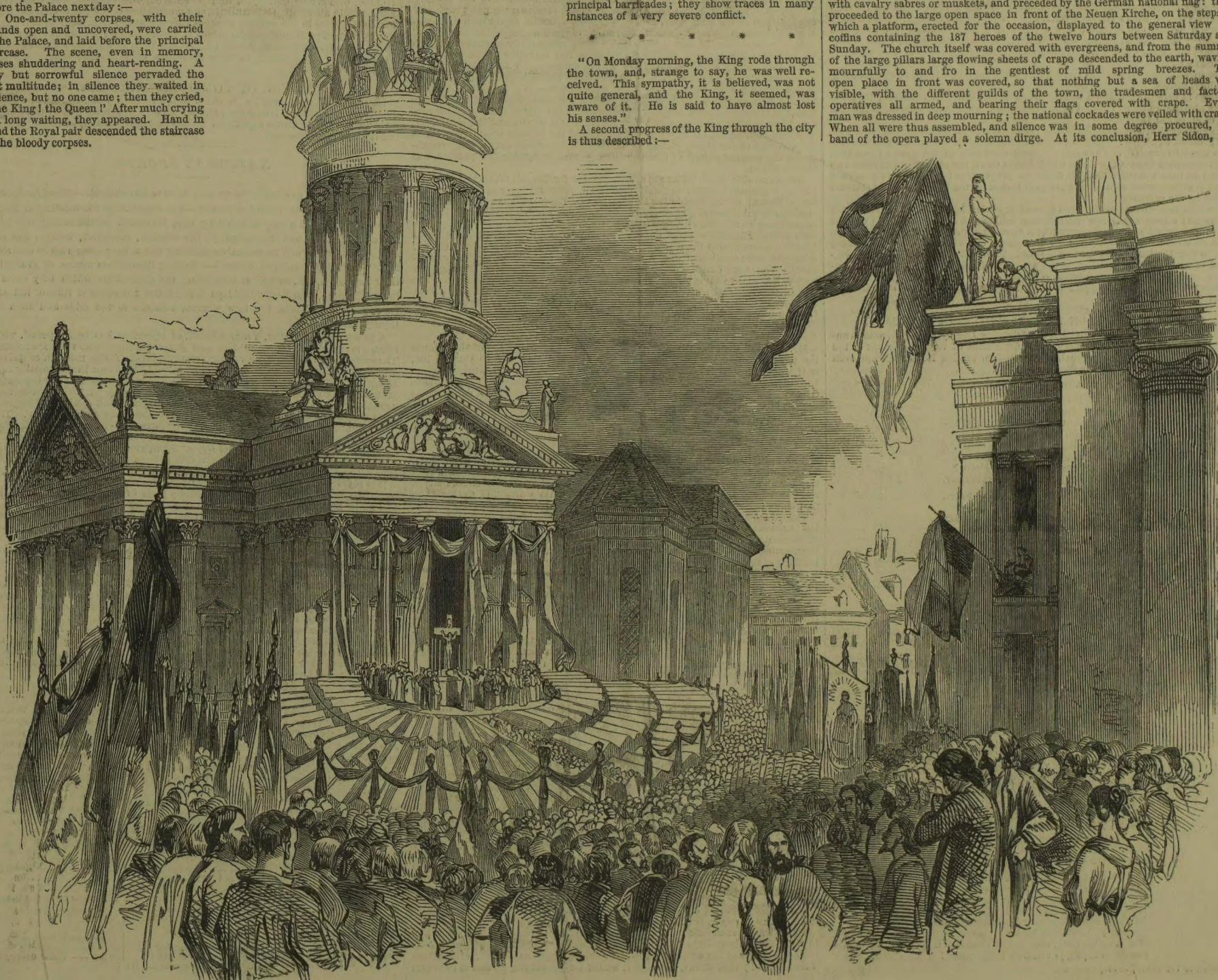
The number of wounded is not yet known.

Several houses were set on fire during the night; the Royal foundry was also very much damaged by fire. Much damage has been done to the houses in the neighbourhood of the principal barricades; they show traces in many instances of a very severe conflict.

"The King was continually kissing his hand and bowing from the carriage windows in acknowledgment of the affectionate greetings of his subjects. The people loudly assured him of their friendly disposition towards him, and openly declared that they, and not he, were alone responsible for what had occurred. The King frequently inquired the names of those who made themselves conspicuous by their warmth on the occasion, and he granted pardon to many who asked it of him. He also repeatedly inquired of those about him as to the particular circumstances which had taken place at various parts of the city during the late disturbances. The Queen and the new ministers were also very flatly received by the populace, especially Schwerin and Bornemann. At five different points the King addressed the people: the cheering was universal."

The funeral of 187 persons who fell on the 18th ult., took place on Wednesday, the 22nd, and the solemn and holy ceremonial is thus described:-

"At twelve o'clock, the students assembled in the garden of the University, and formed themselves into sections according to the different parts of the town placed under their protection, and then marched in orderly procession, all armed with cavalry sabres or muskets, and preceded by the German national flag: they proceeded to the large open space in front of the Neuen Kirche, on the steps of which a platform was erected for the occasion, displayed to the general view the coffins containing the 187 heroes of the twelve hours between Saturday and Sunday. The church itself was covered with evergreens, and from the summit of the large pillars large flowing sheets of crape descended to the earth, waving mournfully to and fro in the gentlest of mild spring breezes. The open place in front was covered, so that nothing but a sea of heads was visible, with the different guilds of the town, the tradesmen and factory operatives all armed, and bearing their flags covered with crape. Every man was dressed in deep mourning; the national cockades were veiled with crape. When all were thus assembled, and silence was in some degree procured, the band of the opera played a solemn dirge. At its conclusion, Herr Sidon,



SOLEMNITIES OVER THE DEAD BEFORE THE NEUEN KIRCHE, BERLIN.

chief clergyman of the town, addressed the assembled multitude. He condoled with the families of the departed for the loss they had suffered, expressed the nation's regret at the death of so many patriots, and reminded them that no death could be more glorious than in fighting for the rights of humanity; and that death itself was but the transition from earthly to heavenly life. A Catholic priest succeeded him, and he in his turn was followed by a Jewish rabbi. And it was from the steps of a Protestant church that the ministers of these three religions addressed themselves, in consoling and affecting terms, to a mixed audience. Amid solemn silence the coffins were then raised one by one, and, carried by voluntary bearers, the procession advanced on its way, accompanied by most of the authorities of the town, Herr von Humboldt, and, I believe, some of the new Ministry. It proceeded through a short street to the Linden, across the King's-bridge, and round the Palace. Here, on the balcony, his Majesty was seen with Prince Carl and some of his Ministers. The armed citizens and students present were not less than 20,000, besides those who were on guard in all parts of the town. The streets were lined with the inhabitants—men, women, and children—all in deep mourning, and many weeping bitter tears; but not a single policeman or gendarme was to be seen, and a more quiet and orderly populace was never known. There must have been between 200,000 and 300,000 persons in the streets. The procession occupied nearly three hours in passing the Palace, during the whole of which time the King was on the balcony, at one end of which was displayed a black flag, and at the other the national colours veiled with crape. When the procession arrived before the Königs Thor, the other end could hardly have left the market-place. It proceeded up the short ascent immediately on leaving the gate, and turning short to the right, entered a field, which is, perhaps, higher than any other spot in the neighbourhood. In the middle of this field a large circular hole had been dug, in the middle of which was a platform, on which stood the families and friends of the deceased, the clergymen, and other authorities of the town. Round this platform, and covered with evergreen wreaths, flowers, and sprigs of holly, were placed the coffins. After a sort of funeral sermon and some sacred music, the assembled multitude was again addressed by several clergymen and others. All listened in silence; the speaker being only now and then interrupted by a long-drawn heartfelt sigh from the breasts of the many thousands who surrounded the grave. The burgher corps of marksmen had the honour of firing several volleys over the grave of their departed friends and fellow-combatants; and, after more sacred music, vocal and instrumental, the vast concourse peacefully separated.

The Illustrations are from Drawings made by eminent Berlin Artists, who were eye-witnesses of the several scenes which they have pictured.

The accompanying large Illustration represents the touching solemnity opposite the Neuen Kirche, a noble edifice, surmounted with several fine statues.

The large Engraving upon the front page shows the Great Barricade in the Breiten-strasse, the scene so strikingly detailed in the preceding extracts.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

At this period of the year, which partakes alike of spring and winter, persons are occupied alternately with walking dresses, and preparations for *Longchamps*—the three glorious days of the Parisian Fashions. The season, it is true, has been interrupted by the great national event; but though less active, and less brilliant than usual, it is not entirely lost.

The ball *toilettes* for the present month continue as for the last three months. *Longchamps* this year will take place five weeks later than last; that is rather fortunate, as people will have time to recover themselves from the late excitement: the world of fashion will, it is hoped, resume its allurements.

But while awaiting this *Longchamps*, let us glance at the most distinguished fashions of the present day.

A great many "robes de Princesses" are now worn, which have the advantage of being equally new and graceful. Dresses with the bodice fastened to the skirt in the front without a seam, in the jacket style, are marvellously becoming to the figure. The fullness of the skirt only begins on the hips, which, we may say, tends imperceptibly to bring us back to the gored dresses of "the Empire." Nearly all pelisses have the bodices open all the way down, so to show a splendiferous *chemisette*, either of embroidery or lace.

A great many plaids are of light blue on dark chocolate; of crimson cross-bars on a grey ground shot with white.

People are now leaving off furs and wearing cashmeres. Many Spanish cloaks of velvet *jackette* may be seen; they are cut on the cross, very full; they have a little collar *brisé*; they are trimmed with thick silver cord, or flat gimp, in the front; the gimp is put *en Brandenbourg*: thus disposed, they are styled *Manteaux Mouquetaires*.

The shapes of the bonnets are not altered; however, they are lighter. Many are made of satin re-covered with lace. For morning dress, quilted bonnets are fashionable, having a fall, which turns back and covers the poke; the only ornament is four pieces of cross-way velvet, which surround the crown at equal distances.

Embroidered muslin pelerines, trimmed with lace, have long and narrow lapets, which go round the waist and tie behind; they are open at the chest; they may be worn at small parties, and are called *Charlotte Corday*. They are also made of lace over net, and are very rich.

Pocket-handkerchiefs have never been richer or more truly elegant than those worn this year. The handkerchiefs called *Fleurs des Champs*, surrounded with a wreath of red poppies, blue corn-flowers, or daisies, embroidered in their natural colours, with a coloured festooning, are a superb novelty. Others have only a wreath of one of these flowers, and of a single shade. We have also seen very rich handkerchiefs trimmed with lace and open-work, which nearly touches the centre; there scarcely remains a small plain space to show that it is a handkerchief.

Linen is made handsomer every day. Fine linen is a mark of elegance and excellent taste.

Birds of paradise are much in request at present for head-dresses; they are worn at pleasure on new *coiffures*, reminding us, to a certain degree, of those of the times of the Republic.

In powdered head-dress, the hair is taken up and frizzled from the roots with the greatest lightness; the ends ought to form two twists; the curls behind the ears must be crossed, and the longest hang carelessly on the neck; three hind curls separated from a thick one which hangs down the neck, and the other two placed so that the three do not differ in proportions; this *coiffure poudre à blanc* is ornamented with a bunch of gold thread or the tips of coloured feathers curled at the extremity.

Another head-dress has the front dressed in curled locks, mixed with a wreath of flowers; a long corkscrew curl hangs behind the ears; the back is dressed with three twists smooth, disposed like a Grecian cap. The front is dressed in little corkscrew curls, lightly ranged and placed on two curls, and descending very low on the temples as far as the neck. The back of the head-dress is composed of three twists, one laced in the other in the form of a *trifle*. For evening or opera dresses, the lightest materials; amber *crêpe lisse*, spangled net, transparent gauze, do not appear too light, or too elegant for these fanciful toilettes.

ODE BY BERANGER ON THE REVOLUTION OF FEBRUARY.

The *Democratique Pacifique* publishes the following Ode by Beranger, who is announced as one of the candidates for the deputation of the department of the Seine. It is addressed to Manuel, who dared to profess Republicanism even under the Restoration, but who died before 1830.

BERANGER À MANUEL.

O Manuel, la France s'est levée!

Sa liberté n'a plus un ennemi.

C'est bien ainsi que nous l'avions rêvée—

Peuple géant qui n'est rien à demi !

Puisqu'il nous mène à la terre promise,

Dieu parmi nous aurait dû te laisser.

Qu'avais-tu fait pour mourir sur Moïse ?

Mon pauvre ami, je voudrais t'embrasser.

Sortant vainqueur de ces luttes sublimes,

Tu penseras à mon tout petit coin.

C'est dans ces jours de fièvres magnanimes,

Que l'un de l'autre sur un souvent besoin.

Longtemps muets, dans une étreinte antique,

Puis, refoulant nos pleurs dans un baiser,

Nous nous disions, "Vive la République !"

Mon pauvre ami, je voudrais t'embrasser.

Le sait-on bien ? Depuis qu'an Jeu-de-Paume

S'ouvrira en notre beau vainqueur,

affranchi en notre cœur.

Le monde entier, comme le sang au cœur.

Du livre d'or sanglant, sublime ou sage,

Où chaque lustre ent sa gloire à tracer,

Quarante-huit est la plus belle page !

Mon pauvre ami, je voudrais t'embrasser.

La royauté stérilisait l'empire,

Et jetait l'ancre en ce sable mouvant;

Le fonds passe, et le trône chavire,

Et j'ai cherché sa trace vainement.

Mais je retrouve une France féconde,

Qu'un noble sang vient de fertiliser ;

Sol généreux, qui nourrira le monde !

Mon pauvre ami, je voudrais t'embrasser.

Gloire à toi, peuple, à tes succès rapides !

Je t'aime mieux lorsque je pense à lui ;

Mes bras ouverts ne resteront pas vides—

Tous les Français sont frères aujourd'hui.

Vieillard courbé, quand tu cours aux armes,

Comme les morts, j'ai dû me reposer ;

Mon sang est froid, mais j'ai de chaudes larmes,

Peuple Français, je voudrais t'embrasser !

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Administration of Oaths (Court of Chancery) Bill and the Queen's Prison Bill were read a third time.

After a short conversation relative to the delay in the delivery of the medals granted by the Queen to certain soldiers and sailors, their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

An unusual quantity of private business was transacted.

ELECTION PETITIONS.—A new writ was ordered to be issued for Devonport, in the room of Mr. Romilly, who has been appointed to the office of Solicitor-General.—The Chairman of the borough of Ryde Election Committee reported that Mr. Curteis was not duly elected.—The Chairman of the Sligo Election Committee reported that Mr. Somers was not duly elected. A new writ was ordered to be issued for the borough.

NOTICES AND QUESTIONS.

Mr. F. O'CONNOR gave notice that, on the 10th of April, he would submit a resolution pledging the House to a recognition of the five points of the charter.

To a question from Sir J. Duckworth, Sir G. GREY stated that a bill for the management of highways was in preparation, and that it would contain provisions respecting turnpike trusts.

Mr. ANSTY gave notice, for the 4th of April, of a motion for an address to the Queen, praying her Majesty not to agree to any arrangement with the Powers of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, relative to the state of affairs on the Continent, that would not secure to the people of Poland their just rights and independence.

To a question from Mr. E. B. Roche, Lord J. RUSSELL stated that it was the intention of the Government to bring forward this session a Registration (Ireland) Bill, and a bill for the reform of the Irish Grand Jury system; but he could not name the precise time when they would be introduced.

On the order of the day, Mr. B. COCHRANE complained of a gross course of treatment to which a clerk of the London and Brighton Railway Company had been subjected, for a debt of £2, in the Clerkenwell prison.—Sir G. GREY said, the case was under investigation, and a report had been called for from the Visiting Justices.

THE INCOME TAX.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the committal of the Income Tax Bill.

Mr. HUME moved, as an amendment, that the bill be referred to a select committee. As the Income Tax was to be evidently a permanent tax, some modification of its inequalities should be made.

Mr. BURTON seconded the amendment.

Sir R. INGLIS urged the justice of commencing the assessment at £150, leaving the first £150 of each man's income free from tax. He could not support the amendment.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, after the fullest consideration, did not believe that any modification of the mode of assessing the tax could be made that would not aggravate the irregularities at present complained of.

Mr. CLAY, Mr. TRELAWNY, Mr. S. CRAWFORD, Mr. CARTER, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. NEWDEGATE, MR. HORSMAN, and Mr. GOULBURN, and Mr. ANSTEY addressed the House, which then divided:

For referring the bill to a select committee	73
Against it	284
Majority	211
Mr. S. CRAWFORD divided the House on the original motion:—	
For committing the bill	323
Against it	12
Majority	311

The House then went into committee on the bill.

On the first clause,

Mr. BEERSFORD moved, as an amendment, to substitute the words "two years" for a "limited period," thereby limiting the continuance of the tax for two years instead of three, as proposed by the Government.

The amendment was negatived without a division, and the bill passed through Committee.

The report of the Committee of Supply was received.

The Stamp Duties Assimilation Bill passed through Committee.

The Insolvent Debtors (India) Bill was read a second time.

The Borough Police Superannuation Fund Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Leases of Mines (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Royal assent was given by command to the Passengers Bill, the Queen's Prison Bill, and some other bills, after which their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

A petition presented by Mr. Wakley from a clergyman, praying amongst other matters for Universal and Secret Suffrage, for the Appropriation of the Property of the Church, and for the Abolition of the House of Lords, led to some discussion.—Sir R. INGLIS objected to its reception, on the ground that the House of Lords would not receive a petition praying for the abolition of the House of Commons. Neither House of Parliament would receive a petition praying for the abolition of the monarchy, and they should likewise reject with contempt any petition praying for the abolition of either of the branches of the Legislature.—Mr. HUME contended that if the petition were respectfully worded it ought to be received.—Sir G. GREY would not object to the reception of the petition.—Mr. LABOUCHERE took the same view of the subject.—Sir J. GRAHAM thought no petition should be allowed to lie on the table which prayed for the abolition of the fundamental institutions of the constitution.—Mr. BRIGHT contended that, as petitions were received which prayed for the exclusion of the Bishops from the House of Lords, they could not consistently reject the one under consideration.—After some observations from Mr. F. O'CONNOR and Mr. HUME, Mr. WAKLEY said, he did not agree in that portion of the petition which referred to the abolition of the House of Lords; believing that under our existing constitution the greatest extent of desirable liberty was enjoyed.—The petition was then received.

IRELAND.—Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL gave notice for Mr. J. O'Connell that he (Mr. J. O'Connell) would, on the 11th of April, move for leave to bring in a bill for a Repeal of the Legislative Union.—Sir G. GREY took an opportunity of stating the substance of a communication from the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in reference to the late atrocious case of ejectment of tenantry in Galway. As soon as Major Mackie's report on the case had been laid before him, the Lord-Lieutenant submitted the whole circumstances to the law officers of the Crown, who gave their opinion that a criminal prosecution could not legally be instituted. The Lord Chancellor of Ireland also transmitted a statement of the case to Mr. Blake; an explanation was received, after a lengthened delay, but not being considered satisfactory, Mr. Blake's name had been struck off the commission of the peace. The right hon. baronet's statement seemed to afford the House great satisfaction.

THE GOVERNMENT RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. BANKES then proposed his motion, "That in the opinion of this House the powers, rights, and authority now vested by the act 9 and 10 Vict., c. 105, in the commissioners of railways, may be so regulated as to secure their efficient execution at a greatly diminished rate of charge to the public." The hon. gentleman contended that the railway commission rested a commission without duties, no bill having been passed to prescribe or define its duties. The expense of the board for 1847 amounted to no less a sum than £17,000; this was by no means the whole of the expense to be incurred by the public on account of the superintendence of railways. They ought to have no difficulty in dealing with an experiment which had now been tried

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*J. E. C.*"—White can have no difficulty whatever in winning from the position you send; it is merely a question of time. We do not think there is anything in the situation, therefore, to warrant its publication. The former Problem shall appear immediately.
 "E. S. A."—In your diagram, if White for his second move play R to Q 2d, we cannot see how the mate will be avoided in two moves more.
 "Parr"—No. 1 of your Enigmas is wrong. No. 2 is right, but a very old principle. No. 3, a bad position, and admitting of too easy solution. No. 4 is tolerable, and, when we have a little more room, it shall have a niche in our column.
 "Aρθροπότος."—The President of the London Chess Club is A. Mongredion, Esq.
 "Woodstockiensis,"—No. 2 is neat, but the principle has been worn threadbare since the Indian Problem just brought it into vogue. No. 3 we like, and if upon re-examination no flaw is found, it shall certainly have a diagram.
 "W. L."—You are wrong both as regards Problem 218 and Enigma 288. Look again at them before consulting our solutions. The two positions you have sent, numbered 419 and 425, are not without merit. They shall appear anon.
 "H. W. L."—The initial "R." in our Chess notation, stands for "Rook," the proper name for the Castle or Tower. Kenny's "Young Chess Player's Manual" is published by Bogue, of Fleet-street.
 "W. J. N."—R to Q Kt's 5th, not K. The Problem is quite right.
 Solutions by "Sopracitta," "J. B.," "Man. Exam.," "E. G. D.," "P. H. T.," "R. R.," "Miles," "G. T. V.," "Woodstockiensis," "F. F.," "H. T. M." are correct.

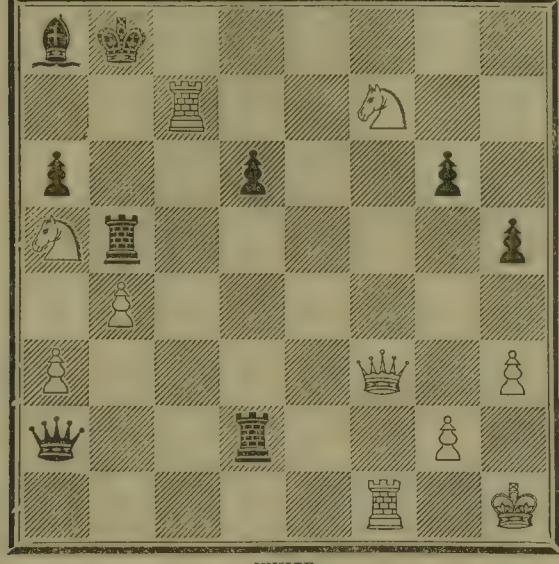
* * * The pressure of political intelligence compels us to defer replying to many communications this week.

At the request of several Correspondents we shall withhold the solution of Mr. Stanley's capital Problem, No. 218, until next week.

PROBLEM, N. O. 219.

By C. E. R.

BLACK.



WHITE.

CHESS IN GERMANY.

The opportune arrival of the March number of the *Berliner Schachzeitung* enables us to continue the games of the highly interesting match between Messrs. Harrwitz and Anderssen of Breslau.

ALLGAIER GAMBIT, IN WHICH MR. HARRWITZ PLAYS WITHOUT SEEING THE BOARD.

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	20. Q Kt to K Kt 3d (d)	B takes K Kt
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	21. Q takes B	K R to his sq
3. K Kt to B 3d	P to K Kt 4th	22. Q to KB 5th (ch), e	K to Kt sq
4. P to K R 4th	P to K 5th	23. K R takes P	R takes R
5. Kt to K 5th	P to K R 4th	24. Q takes R	K Kt to B 3d (f)
6. K B to Q B 4th	R to K R 2d	25. Q to K Kt 5th	K Kt to his sq
7. P to Q 4th	P to K B 6th	26. Q takes P	P takes P
8. P takes P (a)	P to Q 3d	27. R to K sq	K Kt to B 3d
9. Kt to Q 3d	K B to K 2d	28. Q to K B 5th	K Kt takes Q P
10. Q B to K Kt 5th	B takes B	29. R takes P (g)	K to K 6th (h)
11. P takes B	Q takes P	30. Q to K R 5th	Q to Q 3d
12. P to K B 4th (b)	Q to K 2nd	31. B to Q 5th (i)	Q Kt takes B
13. Q Kt to B 3d	Q B to K 3d	32. Kt to K 4th	Q to B 3d
14. P to Q 5th	B to his sq	33. P to Q K 3d	Q Kt takes K B P
15. Q to K 2d	Q Kt to Q 2d	34. Q to K B 3d	Q Kt to Q 6th (ch)
16. Castles (on Q side)	Q Kt to his 3d	35. K to Kt sq	Kt takes R
17. B to Q Kt 3d	Q B to Q 2d	36. Q takes K Kt	P to K B 4th
18. P to K 5th	Castles	37. Kt to Q 2d	Kt to Q B 5th
19. Q Kt to K 4th (c)	B to K B 4th	38. Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt (k)

(Notes by the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

(a) This move is not thought so safe for White as S. P. to K Kt 3d.

(b) White establishes a strong array of Pawns in the centre, but in return he leaves his opponent two troublesome passed Pawns.

(c) White has contrived to bring all his pieces into play in a manner that fully compensates the lost Pawn.

(d) By this move he secures at least the winning of one of Black's passed Pawns, and has unquestionably the advantage of position.

(e) If instead of so playing he had moved the Kt to K B 5th, and then have taken Q P with P he would have had an overpowering attack, because Black could not retake the P with P without losing his K Rook, and afterwards the P at K R 4th.

(f) Ingenious, but unsound. From this point White, with common care, ought to have won.

(g) A serious mistake. With the board before him Mr. H. would simply have taken P with P, and still have retained the advantage of situation.

(h) A very pretty move, and one which directly changes the whole aspect of the battle.

(i) He has no other resources.

(k) Q to K R 8th would have been more conclusive, and in better style.

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	20. K R to K Sq	Q B to K 3d
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	21. Q R to B 3d	Q K to sd
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	22. Q R to his 3d	B to K B 4th
4. K B to Q B 4t	K B to Q B 5th (d)	23. P to Q Kt 3d (d)	P to Q R 3d
5. P to Q B 3d	K Kt to B 3d	24. Q R takes P	R takes R
6. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th	25. Kt takes R	Q to her B sq
7. B to Q Kt 5th	M Kt to K 5th	26. Kt to B 5th	B to K 3d (e)
8. P takes B	B checks	27. P to Q R 4th	P to K Kt 4th
9. B to Q 2d	B takes B (ch)	28. P to Q R 5th	R to K sd
10. Q Kt takes B	Cascs	29. P to Q R 6th	Q to Kt sq
11. B takes Kt	P tak B	30. R to Q R 5q	Q to R 2d
12. Castles	P to Kt 4th	31. Q to her Kt 4th	K to B 2d
13. R to Q B sq	Q to K 8.	32. Q to Kt 7th	Q to her Kt 3d
14. Q R to Q 2d	Q R to K 6q	33. P to Q R 7th	Q takes Q
15. Q Kt to his 3d	Q R to K 6d	34. Kt takes Q	R to Q R sq
16. K Kt to Q 2d	Q to K R 4t	35. Kt to Q 8th (ch)	K to his 2d
17. P to K B 3d	Kt takes Kt	36. Kt takes B	K takes Kt
18. Q takes Kt	P to K B 5th (f)	37. P to Q Kt 4th	And wins.

(a) P to Q Kt 4th first, and then P takes K, prevents the adverse Bishop checking, and keeps it out of play; but it subjects White to an embarrassment from the advance of Black's Q Pawn afterwards.

(b) This is well played. It confuses White's game, and stays the advance of his K B Pawn.

(c) Black should have followed up his gain with P to K Kt 4th.

(d) If he had taken the R P, Black would have moved Q to Q Kt 5q.

(e) Mr. Harrwitz is not himself in this game. He loses time, and seems to have no fixed object in his moves.

IN THE MATCH BETWEEN HERR HARRWITZ AND HERR ANDERSEN, OF BRELAU.

WHITE (Herr H.)	BLACK (Herr A.)	WHITE (Herr H.)	BLACK (Herr A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	11. B to K Kt 5th	P to K B 3d
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	12. Q takes P	P takes P
3. B to Q B 4th	Q checks	13. K to Kt 5th (a)	Castles
4. K to B sq	B to Q B 4th	14. Q Kt takes Kt	P takes B (discovering ch)
5. P to Q 4th	B to Q Kt 3d	15. Kt to K B 6th (doublech)	K to Kt 2d
6. Kt to K 2d	Q to K 2d	16. Q takes K R P (ch)	K takes Kt
7. K Kt to B 3d	K Kt to B 3d	17. Kt Mate	
8. P to K 5th	Kt to K R 4th		
9. Kt to Q 5th	Q to her sq		
10. P to K 4th	P takes P (in passing)		

(a) This is not so decisive as—13. Q to K 2d (ch). In the variation occurring—Black, for his best, would move—13. K to B sq, upon which the following variations occur:

11. Q Kt takes K P Q to K 2d
11. Q Kt takes K P Q to K 2d
11. Q Kt takes K P Q to K 2d

CHESS ENIGMAS.

For the two following beautiful Enigmas we are indebted to the *Berliner Schachzeitung*.

No. 292.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his Kt sq	K at K R 5th	Ps at K Kt 2d and 4th, K B 3d, K 4th, Q 5th, Q B 6th, Q K 2d	

White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 293.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q 5th	Kts at K 3d and Q B 3d	P at Q 2d	

White to play and mate in five moves.

No. 294. By Mr. J. R. EDNEY.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his B sq	K at his R 2d	Q at Kt 2d	Kt at K B 7th

White to play and mate in 4 moves.

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The scheme for the second Concert on Monday opened with Mozart's Symphony No. 6, known by the title of "Jupiter," a name given on account of its overwhelming grandeur. An interpretation from the vigorous allegro in C to the delicious andante cantabile in F, the vivacious minuet and trio, and sublime final movement and its wonderfully contrived fugue with three subjects, was a continued triumph to the band and its energetic conductor. Every nuance was rendered with delicacy and poetical feeling; and such was the excitement at the close, that an encore was demanded for the finale, which Mr. Costa prudently declined, considering the labour of the night's programme. Molique's Concerto in D, No. 4, Op. 14, created a powerful sensation. The presence of the distinguished Composer and Violinist, to play his own work, added naturally to the intrinsic interest of a very beautiful composition. He was applauded to the very echo, both for his Concerto and for his highly finished execution. It is in three movements—the first a bold orchestral introduction announcing his theme, which he illustrated with the usual soil; the second, a most enchanting romance in B minor—a kind of passionate lament—in which exquisite use is made of the bassoon; and the third, a gay and spirited allegro, the motif of which is suggestive of Spohr and Mayseeder, but the orchestral colouring of which is remarkable for elegance and originality.

In Molique's playing we are not startled by his warmth and force, but we are pleased by his silvery tone, and the ease with which he triumphs over the most complicated difficulties. Molique is chapel-master to the King of Wurtemburg, and is famed in Germany not only for his varied instrumental pieces, but also for a series of most charming ballads.

Mendelssohn's overture, "The Isles of Fingal," an attempt to describe the stormy attributes of the Hebrides, although stamped with the original characteristics of his imagination, we do not regard as one of his happiest imaginings; but it was superbly played, the restless changes being marked with kindred poetical feeling.

Beethoven's glorious Symphony in B flat, No. 4, was the opening piece of the second act. The lovely adagio was poured forth with impassioned sentiment, and in the concluding allegro the climax of orchestral perfection was attained, so as to command the unanimous suffrages of the amateurs. Rossini's military overture of "The Siege of Corinth," with its intricate violin passages, completed a most interesting Concert.

The vocal pieces comprised Mademoiselle Persiani's accomplished vocalisation in the air of "Mathilde," from Rossini's "Guillaume Tell;" "Sombre Forêt," which she sang in Italian; Mozart's "Dove sono," from the "Marriage of Figaro;" Miss Dolby's singing of Mozart's "Al desò;" and the coalition of these two vocalists in the "Quis est homo" duo, from Rossini's "Stabat Mater." The third Concert will be on the 10th of April. Mr. Henry Blagrove was the first violin



M. ROGER.

out of it with considerable advantage:—A gentleman, Mr. Cecil Derwent (Mr. H. Hughes), holds certain estates, the real heiress having disappeared when a child, and never more been heard of. She was kept out of the way by Caleb Kestrel (Mr. O. Smith), a travelling hawk, who finds her in the little travelling troupe of Peeps (Mr. Paul Bedford) and his wife (Mrs. Frank Mathews), who together direct a papa-show, called "The Temple of Arts"—the motto of which is "Let the engens live." Mary Everett (Miss Woolgar), the niece of a farmer, is engaged to a young rustic, Frank Martdale (Mr. Boyce), who hates Derwent, and carries a gun on purpose to annoy him. Kestrel goes to Derwent, and threatens to produce the heiress, Amy (Madame Celeste), and throw him out of his property, unless he makes over a considerable sum to him. Derwent defies him, and is shot by an air-gun on the moors at night, aimed by Kestrel. Amy has seen this, but, believing Kestrel to be her father, dares not mention it; and Martdale arriving at the time is taken up on suspicion of the murder. Things are going against him, when Amy discovers that she is not Kestrel's child, and the reappearance of Derwent—who, after all, was only wounded—clears up everything. In the under-plot the chief interest centres in Brassy Poppy (Mr. Wright), an independent gent from London on a visit to the moors; and his every word, and look, and confidential appeal to the audience, was, as usual, the signal for a roar of hearty laughter.

None of the parts were, in theatrical language, "strong;" but, possibly, the *ensemble* was the better for that. Miss Woolgar, who can play everything, and always well, appeared to great advantage in one or two serious scenes towards the end of the play, one burst of feeling at hearing there is a chance of proving Martdale's innocence bringing down the loudest applause of the evening. Mrs. Frank Mathews, as the show-woman, was admirable. The tawdry bonnet, the double pocket for the money, and the eager manner in which she watched the prospects of the treasury, and her husband's appeals to the people, were perfect bits of observation and nature. Madame Celeste was very effective in the scenes requiring energetic pantomime.

Mr. H. Hughes, so long a favourite at the Surrey, was warmly received, and played remarkably well. But in Mr. Wright, the entire of the male interest was centered. One has only to imagine him, first, preparing for a shooting expedition to the Highlands by wearing a kilt, and getting wet through in Yorkshire; and next suffering from the cold and influenza thus produced, taking physic in a flannel gown and nightcap of that peculiar fashion which only

cians, whilst his passionate expression and the applause of the general public. His *Edgardo* is an original conception, differing altogether from any previous representative within our recollection, and we have heard tenors of all nations in this character. In the duo in the first act his sweet mellow notes attracted the ear instantaneously; the declaration of *Edgardo* to maintain his oath of hatred against *Lucia*'s family at once stamped him as an actor; and when he attained the high notes from F to B flat in the closing passage of the duet, with wonderful force, the acclamations of the audience were deafening, and he was recalled with Madame Castellan. The contract and malevolent scene called forth his vocal and histrionic powers with electrical effect; the depth of *Edgardo*'s despair, the intensity of the malediction, the defiance of the foes of Ravenswood's race, were magnificently depicted. The falling on the knee after the explosion of rage, taking up of the sword, and turning round on his pursuers on the staircase, were novel and striking points. Again, on the fall of the curtain, was Roger called for. In the third act, the pathos of his singing of the "Fra poco" has never been approached.

The *Lucia* of Madame Castellan is gentle and interesting. It is not distinguished by intense dramatic sensibility, nor is it startling by marvellous vocalisation, but it is a gratifying, if not an exciting performance. She has sobered down a tendency to exaggeration in the ornate style, and she has acquired more certainty of intonation. Her voice was fresh and her execution facile, especially in the concluding scene. She was received with much warmth, and shared with M. Roger the honours of the calls before the curtain.

Corradi-Setti, the new baritone, has a fine voice, which partakes of the register of the bass, but, whether from habit or trepidation we know not as yet, his intonation is precarious and his style frigid. The second tenor, Soldi, has a powerful voice and has stage tact; he will be a very useful acquisition. Poloni gained considerable applause in *Raimondo*. This basso has a magnificent organ, and is fast rising into importance. The choruses and band were everything that could be desired. The finale of the second act was coloured by Costa with rare perfection.

On Tuesday night "Lucia" was repeated, the attendance on rank and fashion being very remarkable. The same enthusiasm attended M. Roger's performance as on his *début*, as, free from all anxiety, his vocal and histrionic powers were developed in the malediction and death scenes with electrical effect. Madame Castellan was in beautiful voice, and was warmly applauded. Corradi-Setti was very unequal; his opening air and duo with Madame Castellan were spiritedly sung, but in the defiance duo with *Edgardo* his execution was tame and his intonation precarious.

Several new artistes made their *débuts* on Saturday evening, in a short divertissement, arranged by Signor Appiani, and were very favourably received. They do not presume to take any great position, but are agreeable dancers of the second rank, and will be found most useful additions to the ballet company. A *pas de quatre* by Mademoiselles Thirry, Honoré, Langher, and Ferrante, was very cleverly executed. Of a higher class was the following *Pas de Deux*, by Mlle. Melina Marmet, and Monsieur Gouthier, both of whom were warmly applauded. The gentleman is a vigorous but withal a graceful dancer; and the lady executed several difficult *pas* with a precision and neatness that called forth the hearty approbation of the stalls.

A pretty and effective *Allemande*, in which all the *debutantes* appeared, concluded the divertissement, and in this much praise is to be awarded to the *corps de ballet* generally, for their elaborate groupings and tableaux. Several of these were the most tasteful and the prettiest that we have for some time witnessed.

On Thursday night, the first of the extra performances, not included in the subscription, "Lucia" was given for the third time; Roger and Madame Castellan were rapturously applauded, and called for at the end of each act. The second act of "Taa-credi" followed.

We annex a Portrait of M. Roger, from a cleverly-executed bust; and a spirited whole-length of the great artist, as he lately appeared, singing the "Mourir pour la Patrie," at the Opéra Comique, in Paris.

SURREY.

Mr. Ira Aldridge, the African tragedian, made his first appearance at the Surrey Theatre on Monday evening, 20th ult., as *Zanga*, in the "Revenge." Our Illustration represents the last scene of the tragedy, wherein he is trampling on the prostrate *Don Alonso*. His reception throughout the performance was flattering; and, as the play progressed, the applause became enthusiastic. Mr. Aldridge possesses an excellent voice, commanding figure, and expressive countenance; to which he adds the advantages of education and study. His dress, which is novel and picturesque, reminds one of the portraits of Abd-el-Kader. Throughout the play he more than realised the high encomiums that had previously been passed upon him; and many who ridiculed the idea of a native-born African successfully representing a dramatic character, retired with very different feelings. Nor is his talent confined to tragedy. His representation of *Mungo*, in "The Padlock," is a laughable performance, differing entirely from the Ethiopian absurdities we have been taught to look upon as correct portraiture; his total *abandon* is very amusing. He reappeared on the 27th, as *Othello*, with great success.



M. ROGER SINGING "MOURIR POUR LA PATRIE."

Mr. Wright's genius could plan, to see the elements for laughter provided. The piece was entirely successful—the principal characters were called for—and Madame Celeste announced it for repetition every evening until further notice. There was a loud cry for the author, but he was stated not to be in the house. He is, we believe, a gentleman named Parry.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

An unexpected novelty was provided for the subscribers last Saturday night. Donizetti's "Lucia" had been announced for Tuesday week, with a new tenor, named Paglieri, and Madame Persiani; but, at the rehearsal on the previous day, the tenor was seized with an extinction of voice, owing to the effects of the climate, and Madame Persiani had such a cough, that she was quite *hors de combat*. No time was to be lost for the Saturday's representation, as "Tancredi" was given five times on the Tuesday, and the cry for novelty was stringent. An extra engagement was immediately tendered to the famed tenor Roger, who is announced in the prospectus for July and August; and Madame Castellan was requested to quit Paris before her season was terminated at the Théâtre Italien. This on Saturday, without any preliminary notification, the bills of the day exhibited to the patrons of the Royal Italian Opera, with the names of Roger for *Edgardo*, and Madame Castellan for *Lucia*; Polonini being the *Raimondo*, and Corradi-Setti and Soldi, the new baritone and tenor, *Enrico* and *Arturo*. M. Roger never sang in Italian before Saturday night, and yet at forty-eight hours' notice, the half of which was necessarily occupied in travelling from Paris to London, did he make his *début* with signal success, perhaps unparalleled under such a curious combination of circumstances. We need scarcely remind our musical readers that for Roger Auber has composed his chief operas, and Scribe has written the most difficult acting parts, particularly in the last opera of "Haydee," in which Roger develops histrionic genius of the highest order. In person he is short but compactly built, with a remarkably handsome face, a fine eye, and having great play of features. His voice is a pure chest tenor, of extensive compass, beautiful quality, and average power. His unerring intonation, and excellent method ensure for him the sympathies of the musical dramatic power gain him the applause of the general public.

Edgardo is an original conception, differing altogether from any previous representative within our recollection, and we have heard tenors of all nations in this character. In the duo in the first act his sweet mellow notes attracted the ear instantaneously; the declaration of *Edgardo* to maintain his oath of hatred against *Lucia*'s family at once stamped him as an actor; and when he attained the high notes from F to B flat in the closing passage of the duet, with wonderful force, the acclamations of the audience were deafening, and he was recalled with Madame Castellan. The contract and malevolent scene called forth his vocal and histrionic powers with electrical effect; the depth of *Edgardo*'s despair, the intensity of the malediction, the defiance of the foes of Ravenswood's race, were magnificently depicted. The falling on the knee after the explosion of rage, taking up of the sword, and turning round on his pursuers on the staircase, were novel and striking points. Again, on the fall of the curtain, was Roger called for. In the third act, the pathos of his singing of the "Fra poco" has never been approached.

NEW TELEGRAPHIC LIGHT-HOUSE.

Mr. J. WELLS, of the Admiralty department, Somerset House, is the inventor of this new Light-House; in which he proposes to supersede the present defective system by a series of scientific improvements, under the superintendence of Mr. R. Rettie, C.E.



NEW TELEGRAPHIC LIGHT-HOUSE.

The New Telegraphic Light-House is built of iron, of moderate height; the inventor considering the great elevation at which Light-Houses are generally built to be one of the principal causes of the many shipwrecks that occur, as they appear to be at a greater distance than they really are. "All lights," says Mr. Rettie, "should be almost on a level with the spectator, but leaving a sufficiency for storms."

Next, in this New Light will be introduced an entirely new method of ventilating, so as to keep the wind from disturbing the burners, and prevent any smoke or vapour from blackening or frosting the lights. The burners will be so powerful as to give a body of light free from shadow and smoke, of great brilliancy, and altogether superior to the expensive French lenses; the reflectors will be made more powerful—sending the light to a much greater distance than at present, and in ten times the volume.

The distinguishing or telegraphic signals, it is stated, are so plain as to be understood by seamen of every nation in passing, as the first letter of the name will be given, (see letter N in the vignette), appearing in a dark ground, "clear," "white," or "frosted," and will indicate the name of the Light-House, and be understood at once. The want of such a system has long been experienced on the British and Irish coast, where Light-Houses have repeatedly been mistaken, from the similarity of their appearance. In Mr. Wells's plan, Mr. Rettie's Code of Marine Night Signals will be introduced, as well as the new lighting apparatus and reflectors.

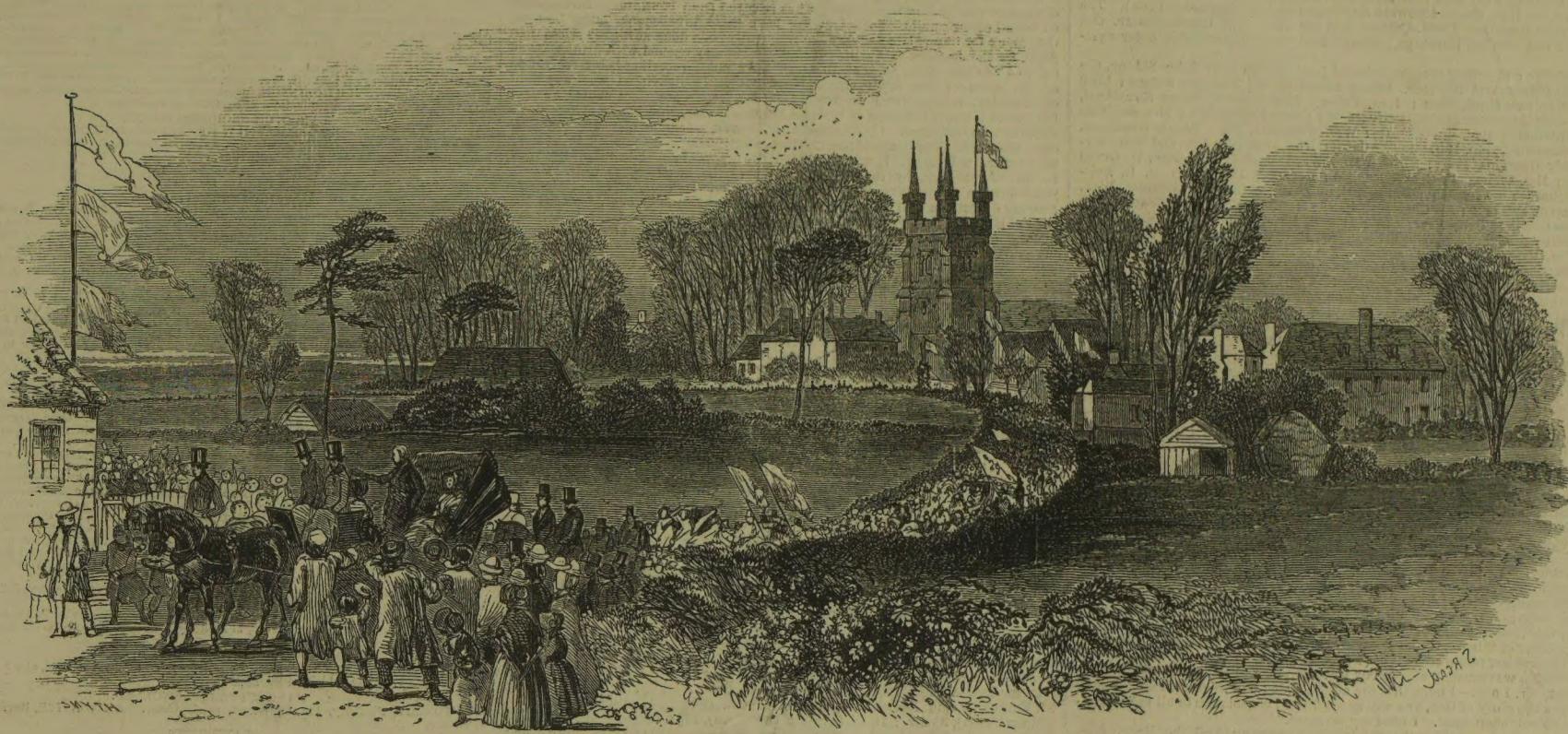
LETTERS, &c., FOR INDIA.—Her Majesty's Government having decided to discontinue the packet between Southampton and Alexandria, which now leaves the former port on the 3rd of each month, letters intended to be sent to India, &c., via Southampton, can only be forwarded, after the despatch of the packet of the 3rd May next, once in each month, namely, by the packet which sails from Southampton, on the 20th of every month. The mails, however, for India, &c., via Marseilles, which leave London in the beginning of the month, will be continued, and will be despatched, as usual, on the evening of the 7th of each month (or when the 7th falls on a Sunday, on the evening of the 8th); and all letters, &c., pre-paid and not specially addressed via Southampton, will be forwarded by the route of Marseilles.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS AS SPECIAL CONSTABLES.—A point of some importance to licensed victuallers has just been decided by the Attorney-General. Mr. Wire, on the part of the Licensed Victuallers' Protection Society, wrote to the first law officer of the Crown, to ask "whether, in the event of a licensed victualler being sworn in as a special constable, he would thereby incur a forfeiture of his license." The doubt was suggested by a clause in the form of the license appended to the 9 Geo. IV., cap. 61. The Attorney-General has replied that a licensed victualler does not forfeit his license by being sworn in as a special constable.



MR. IRA ALDRIDGE AS ZANGA, IN "THE REVENGE."

LORD HARDINGE'S RETURN TO PENSURST.



PENSURST, WITH THE PROCESSION TO SOUTH PARK.

THURSDAY, the 23rd ult., was the day fixed for the return of Lord Hardinge to his seat at Penshurst, after his long absence and brilliant services in India.

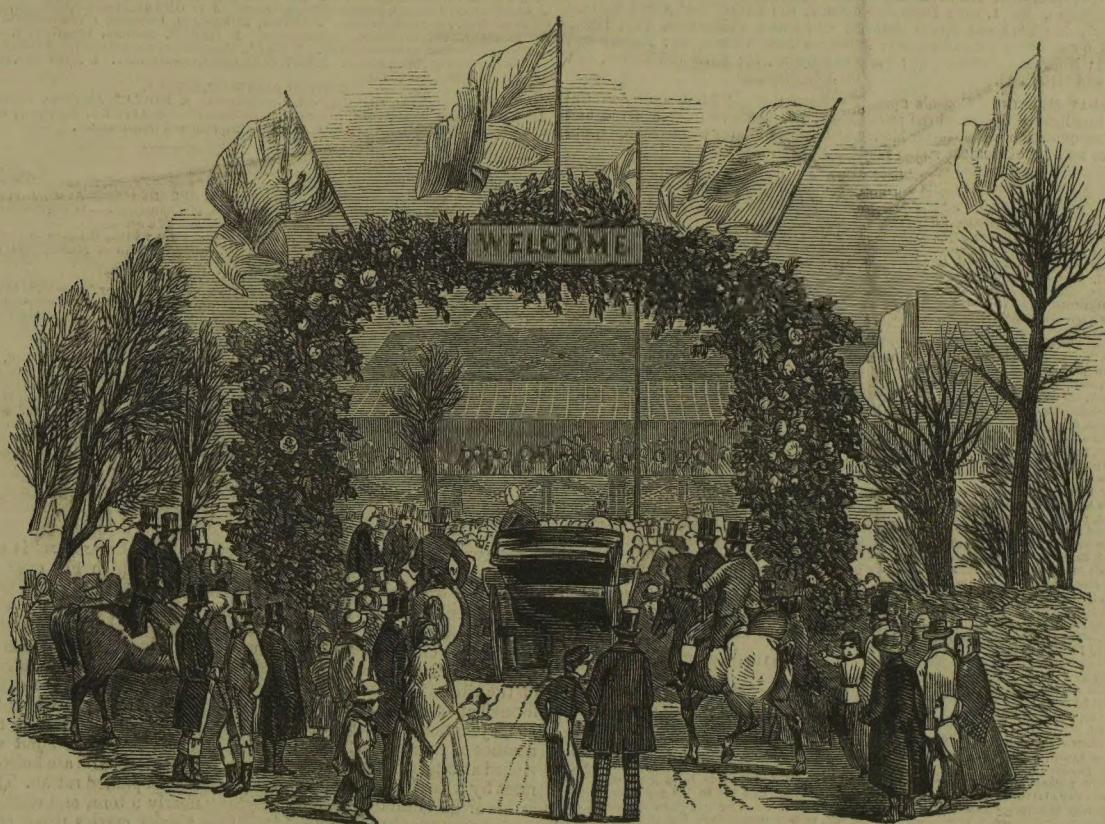
Penshurst, it will be recollect, lies near the South-Eastern Railway, and at a short distance from Tunbridge Wells. Its park, mansion, church, and vil-

lage, and rich wooded and pasture scenery, form a lovely spot, in beauty of its own, as well as in historical sentiment:—

"Thou wilt tread
As with a pilgrim's reverential thoughts
The groves of Penshurst: Sidney here was born."

stationed on the lawn in front of the mansion, and cheered Lord Hardinge as he passed. At the turnpike-gate an elegant triumphal arch was erected, inscribed with "Welcome" in flowers. In passing through the arch, a salute of artillery was fired, and the cheering of the crowd was deafening. On reaching this point an address was presented by the Rev. P. S. Dodd, rector of Penshurst, which is subjoined:—

"We, the rector and inhabitants of Penshurst, desire to offer your Lordship a heartfelt welcome home. The valour, humanity, and good judgment which distinguished your government in India are held in honour by the whole British nation."



THE ARCH AT PENSURST.

Nearly three centuries have rolled away since this event; but it is not unreasonable to suppose its interest has been strongly impressed upon the villagers; and this feeling may have had something to do with the enthusiastic reception given by "the Men of Kent" to the hero of our times, on Thursday week.

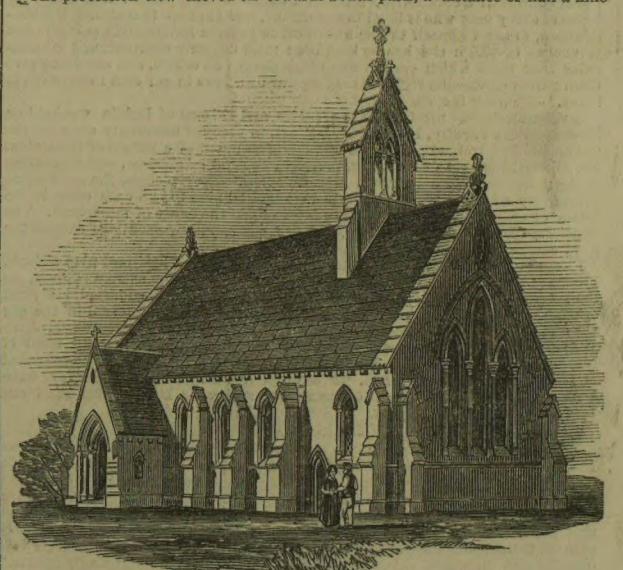
Lord Hardinge left London by an express train, at half-past one, and reached Penshurst station about three o'clock, where he was met by about a hundred of the neighbouring gentlemen on horseback, who escorted him on his way to

Penshurst. On their road the procession was joined by the Ballmakers' Band, consisting of the men employed by Mr. Duke in manufacturing cricket-balls. As the procession drew near to the village, the various benefit societies, and a numerous body of workmen from Chafford's paper mills advanced with flags, banners, &c.; and, the morning being very fine, the scene was truly exhilarating. Penshurst Place, the birth-place of Sir Philip Sidney, was next passed: Lord de l'Isle, the present noble owner, was

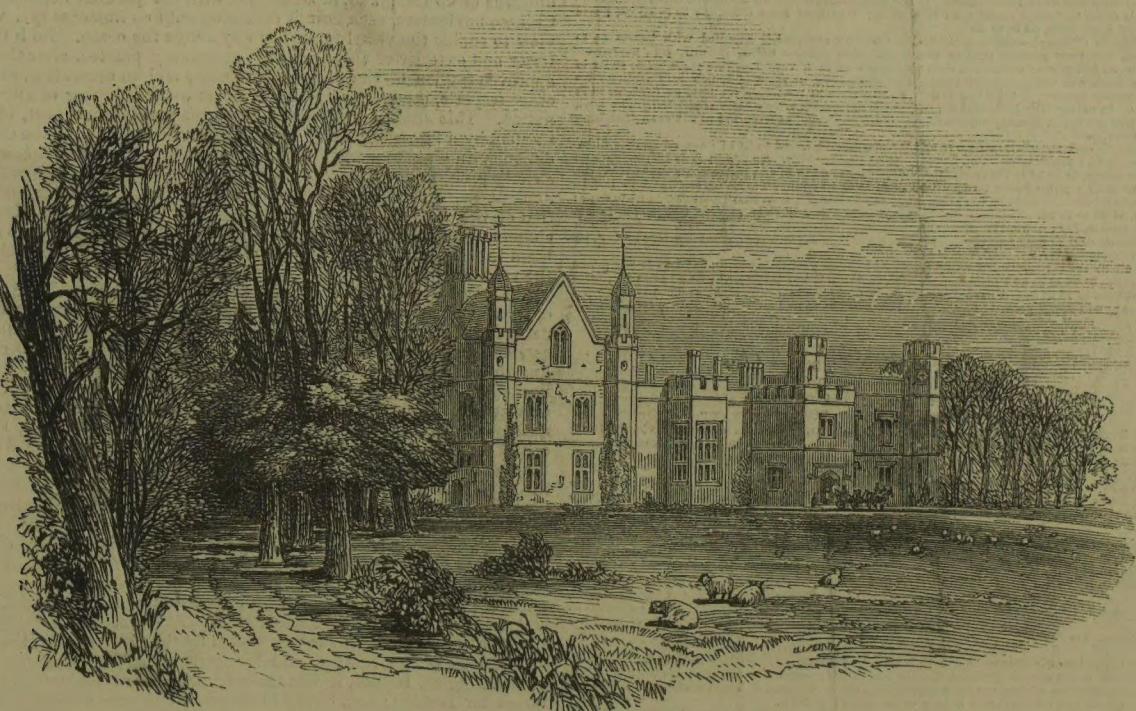
"We express our concurrence in this general sentiment as neighbours, who respect your private as well as public worth, and congratulate you on your return to South-park, from attachment to your person, added to admiration of your professional and official merits."

His Lordship, in reply, said that profound indeed were his feelings of pleasure and gratitude for the welcome he had received; and however highly he valued the expression of their approbation of his policy in India, it was not to that alone (as his reverend friend had said) that he must consider himself indebted for the hearty reception they had offered him; but he hailed in it a sign of the perfect good feeling which existed between landlord, farmer, and labourer in the parish and which he trusted would continue to exist there; and, further, he would beg them to recollect that the successes of our arms in India depended upon the undaunted courage of our private soldiers—upon the unshaken bravery of Englishmen—aye, and of Kentish men, along with our well-tried faithful Sepoys.

The procession now moved on towards South-park, a distance of half a mile



CHAPEL-OF-EASE TO BE ERECTED AT FORDCOMB-GREEN.



SOUTH PARK, THE SEAT OF VISCOUNT HARDINGE.

from the village. At the entrance to the park another triumphal arch was erected, on which was inscribed "HOME," in passing which Lord Hardinge was again cheered by the multitude.

In his Lordship's carriage were Lord and Lady Hardinge, the Hon. Miss Hardinge, and the Hon. Charles Stewart Hardinge (his Lordship's eldest son). The next carriage contained Lieut.-Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Cunningham, and Lieut. the Hon. Arthur Hardinge. After which came innumerable other equipages.

The nobility and gentry present included Lord de l'Isle; Sir John Sidney, the Hon. Miss Sidney, and the Hon. Misses Ernestine and Philippa Sidney; Lord North; Sir John Croft, Bart.; Hon. Colonel Rice Trevor; Henry Streatham, Esq., of Chiddington, and Miss Streatham; Colonel Streatham; Mrs. and Miss Emily Streatham; Rev. — Woodgate; Wm. Woodgate, Esq.; Frank Woodgate, Esq.; Beresford Eyton, Esq.; Mrs. Allnutt; Miss Arundell; Mrs. and Miss Coward; Lady Georgina Prati; Mr. and Mrs. Ward and family; Rev. W. Green and lady; Mrs. Tighe; Sir George Buggen; Rev. P. S. Dodd; Rev. G. R. Boisier; Richard Turner, Esq.; John Rickance, Esq.; Captain Maitland, Rev. Thos. Harvey and lady; Sir Charles and Lady Hardinge; Sir Walter James; Dr. Thompson; Arthur Pott, Esq.; Chas. Powell, Esq.; Stephen Beeching, Esq.; R. B. Gardiner, Esq.; Rev. Wm. Browne; W. R. Barrington, Esq.; R. E. Swyer, Esq.; Wm. Yates, Esq.; Wm. Jewhurst, Esq., &c.

On Friday week, Lord Hardinge laid the foundation-stone of a chapel-of-ease at Fordcombe, in the parish of Penshurst. The site chosen is a piece of land generally given for the purpose by Richard Turner, Esq., of Chafford Paper-mills. At the time fixed for the ceremony, a very numerous company had assembled; Lord Hardinge arrived punctually at twelve o'clock, and was warmly greeted: he was received by the Rev. P. S. Dodd, Rector of Penshurst, who commenced the ceremony by reading, "Except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain who build it," &c.; after this a psalm, the responses by the children of the Penshurst Sunday Schools.

The stone was then laid by Lord Hardinge, and the worthy Rector addressed his Lordship as follows:—

"In the name of the inhabitants of Penshurst I thank your Lordship for the office you have performed. But you need no thanks—you have your reward in your own breast. You consider, I am sure, that no act can better become you, on your return to us—which we all have with joy—that to lay the foundation, in your own parish, of an edifice to be erected to His glory who has been the gracious preserver of you and those dear to you—through whose mercy you are now a glad father. You are come home crowned with honour; and you are pleased with the opportunity of declaring that you are sensible whence honour cometh. You have been a conqueror in battle, and you now bend to the Giver of all Victory. You have prospered in council, and are ready to confess that wisdom and understanding are from the Lord. You have been a peace-maker, and to the great Author and Giver of Peace you make your acknowledgement. But your feeling on this occasion is, I know, stronger than words can express. No more, then, need be said. Again we thank you, believing that your generous encouragement of this work, and the part which you have to-day taken, will be among the happiest reminiscences of (we hope) a long-extended life."

His Lordship was sensibly affected by this address, and briefly replied:—"My dear pastor, Mr. Dodd,—I hope that the edifice which will be erected on this spot will tend to the glory of God, and will be a spiritual consolation to all the inhabitants of this neighbourhood. I need say no more."

A hymn was then sung by the children and company, and the Rector concluded by a prayer.

IRELAND.

A meeting of the Irish Confederation was held at the Music Hall, Dublin, at which the following resolutions (each of which was proposed in a speech of a violent tendency) were agreed to:—

"Resolved.—That the English Government in Ireland, having prosecuted the speeches delivered at the last meeting of the Confederation by two of its most trusted members, Wm. Smith O'Brien, M.P., and Thomas F. Meagher, we hereby deliberately adopt the principles contained in those speeches, and direct them to be printed and circulated throughout Ireland, at the expense of the Confederation." (Cheers.)

"Resolved.—That the Council be instructed to inquire and report without delay on the best, most effectual, and speediest means of organising an armed National Guard, composed of all sects of religionists, in order that the country may have available strength ready for its defence as occasion may arise. That the Confederation have heard with much satisfaction that the Protestants of the North are engaged in arming themselves, as all freemen have a right to be. And that the Council be instructed to invite the co-operation both of the Orangemen and the Repealers not members of the Confederation."

"Resolved.—That the Council be instructed to inquire and report, at the earliest possible day, on the best and most effectual means and manner of holding a National Council, to be composed of elected delegates from all principal towns and rural districts in Ireland, representing as far as possible all sects and classes of the Irish people, to consult together how the island is to be liberated most speedily from the dominion of the British Parliament; and whether and how far the great national events occurring throughout Europe may afford additional means and opportunities for that purpose."

Mr. Mitchell, who addressed the meeting, declared it to be his intention to commit high treason, and urged every man to procure either a gun or a pike.

Mr. Doheny proposed the following address, which was carried unanimously:—

"Citizens of the Irish nation—a voice calls you from afar. The breath of young nations mingles with your old and holiest aspirations. Awake! If your cause must be consecrated by sacrifices, they shall not be wanted. Three of your trusty friends have already been called to the altar. They have gone with a proud step and fearless hearts, because they hope—hope in you. Citizens, this is the beginning of the end. All is now staked on the majesty and the virtue of the people. Be ours the post of suffering—yours the path to liberty, its vindication in the hour of trial, its enjoyment in success. Be wise, be steady, be prudent, but be bold. One backward step is death. Look around, and look within, and ask your hearts if the time has not come? From the east and the west—from the north and the south—murmurs freedom's invocation. Her lessons are read by the light of burning thrones—her echoes heard in the footfalls of flying tyrants—and religion and peace are her handmaids. Here, too, her cause shall be sacred. Here, too, popular virtue shall sanctify popular triumph. There shall be order, protection, tranquillity. Property and life shall find their best security in the generous magnanimity of a liberated people. Stand together, and swear that the time is at hand. Stand together, and prepare. Prepare! For the trial will require all your firmness. The end is in view; courage, truth, virtue, and it is already yours. So the people be saved and be free, let us perish. We shall be happy."

(Signed) MICHAEL DOHENY

"Chairman of the Council."

At a meeting of Saarsfield Club, in Limerick, resolutions of a similar character were agreed to. At this meeting, Mr. Pigot, the son of the Lord Chief Baron, made his *début* as a Young Irishman, in a very violent speech. On the other hand, Mr. John O'Connell has issued an address to the people of Ireland, urging to depend upon moral force alone for obtaining a Repeal of the Union, and beseeching them to remember the advice of his father, to abstain from violence, and not to break the law."

CONGRESSION HALL.—The Association met as usual on Monday, and the following resolutions were agreed to:—"Resolved, That we strongly depurate state prosecutions as at all times a bad means of dealing with popular discontent, and particularly so when originating with a ministry that has done nothing for the removal of the real grievances of the people. Resolved, That, abstaining from all reference to the differences which we have had with the gentlemen who have been made the objects of these prosecutions, we tender to them our assurances of high respect for their personal characters, and of our sincere anxiety to render them every service that it may be in our power to offer. Resolved, That a really wise and statesmanlike minister would never have counseled the step that has just been taken, but, on the contrary, would have tried the effect of making legitimate and ample concessions, and thus removing all real ground of complaint. Resolved, That in the present critical posture of European affairs, with the indisputable evidences which every post brings to us of the insecurity and precariousness of all ruling authority that is not based upon justice and the affections of a conciliated, because an enfranchised people, it immediately behoves every man who is loyal to the throne, and anxious to maintain the constitution, to exert himself to the uttermost to procure for Ireland the rights and privileges of which she has so long been most unjustly deprived, and in particular that right which crowns and comprehends all others, and can alone give them permanence—the right of making our own laws in our own Parliament at home."—Rent for the week £100.

A very numerous meeting of the trades and citizens of Dublin was held on Monday in the Theatre, Lower Abbey-street, to produce unanimity amongst the Old and Young Ireland parties, for an accomplishment of a Repeal of the Union. Mr. Michael Reynolds, a chandler, presided. Several resolutions, and an address to the trades founded upon them, were adopted. They pledged the meeting to exert every effort in their power to induce Irishmen to join each other in the bonds of union, fraternity, and brotherhood, in the cause of fatherland. The allusions made during the proceedings to the recent prosecutions excited the most exasperated feeling.

EXECUTIONS.—On Wednesday morning (last week), at half-past nine o'clock, Thomas Donohue underwent the extreme penalty of the law at Roscommon, for the murder of the Rev. John Lloyd, in November last. He admitted his guilt of what was sworn in evidence by the boy who identified him and sat in the gig with his master, the deceased.—On the following day, at Maryborough, John D'Arcy was executed for the murder of John Smith, the ganger, in front of Maryborough gaol.—Thomas Shea and William Dwyer, who were to be executed at Tullamore, on Thursday last, for attempt to murder Captain Garvey, have been respite until the 25th of May next, a writ of error having been sued out by their agent, Mr. E. Nugent.

THE MYSTERIES OF LONDON.—We see a work advertised called "Felix on the Bat," in reference to which we beg to put a few questions. Who is Felix? Is he Arabia Felix or Boothia Felix? How did he get on the bat? Where does he intend to go on the bat? Is he not too big to ride on a bat? In fine, what does it all mean?—We had got thus far in our queries, when we were apprised that the bat in question was a cricket-bat, and that Felix is one of the gentlemen in flannel waistcoats and white trowsers, whose portraits we have frequently seen in shops devoted to the sale of apparatus for "Manly Sports." All we have, therefore, to say, is, that Mr. Felix must, in future, make his advertisement more succinct, or we shall be under the necessity, instead of laying Felix on the bat, of laying the bat on Felix.—*Man in the Moon for April.*

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The tendency of the English Market during the past week has been to decline, notwithstanding the support it has received from continuous investments on behalf of the public. So increasing have these investments lately become, that Stock for immediate delivery has frequently been done at higher prices than Stock for the Account in April. Consols on Monday opened with firmness, and 83½ was the ruling price of the day—the highest quotation being registered at the close of the day's transactions. A little heaviness was apparent on Tuesday, arising from an uneasy feeling regarding Continental affairs; but prices towards the close of business became firmer, and the previous day's quotation was attained. On Wednesday, however, a decline of nearly one per cent. occurred. The state of the Continent for the moment yielded to anxiety with regard to Ireland. It was feared that the ignorant populace might be urged to acts of rebellion, by the frothy sedition of the *soli-diant* patriots. Prices yielded upon speculative sales to 81½, closing, however, at 82. Extensive bearing operations on Thursday caused a decline of one per cent. towards the close of business, but a slight rally afterwards occurred. Exchequer Bills have maintained their value, being strongly indicative of the extent of capital unemployed. Bank Stock has scarcely fluctuated. The market closes heavily at the following prices:—Three per Cent. Consols 81½; India Bonds 18 p.; South Sea Stock, 86; Bank Stock for Account, 192; Consols for Account, 81½; India Stock for Account, 230; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 30 p.; Ditto, £500, 34 p.; Ditto, Small, 34 p.

The Foreign Market continues comparatively unregarded. Mexican was dealt in on Monday as low as 14½, and afterwards at 15½; the present price is 15. Portuguese, on Monday, quoted 14½, but have since been done at 14½. At the close of the week quotations were generally lower, the Market closing at the following rates:—Brazilian Bonds, New, 66; Grenada Bonds, Deferred, 2½; Mexican, Five per Cent., 1846, 15; Ditto, Account, 15½; Peruvian Bonds, Six per Cent., 22½; Portuguese Three per Cent., 14½; Ditto, Four per Cent., 15; Russian Bonds, 7½; Ditto, Account, 73; Spanish Five per Cent., 1840, 11½; Ditto, Passive, 2½; Ditto, Three per Cent., 20½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 39½; Ditto, Four per Cent. Certificates, 59½; Ditto, Account, 57.

The Share market continues heavy, and notwithstanding the abundance of unemployed capital, a strong feeling of indisposition to invest in either Railway Stock or debentures generally exists. The established lines cannot raise money at 5 per cent. on their securities, while two and three-quarters, or three per cent. is the utmost that can be procured by any temporary employment of capital. This forcibly proves that it is not want of capital that presses on Railway interests, but a want of confidence on the part of the wealthier portion of the community. Until this feeling of distrust subsides, any improvement in the prices of the finished lines can be scarcely anticipated, while those in progress run great risk of coming to a stand. Priced at closing, it will be seen, were declining, Caledonian, 26; Eastern Counties, 13½; Ditto, North and Eastern, 48; East Lancashire, New, 7½; East Lincolnshire, 15½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 36; Ditto, Half Shares, 9; Great Northern, 4; Great South and West (Ireland), 17½; Great North of England, 22½; Ditto, New, £40, 54; Great Western, 8½; Ditto Quarter Shares, 14½; Ditto, Fifths, 21½; Ditto, New, £17, 7½; Ipswich and Bury St. Edmunds, and Norwich, 1½; Ditto, Thirds, (Reg.), 7½ dis.; Ditto, (West Riding Union), 3½ dis.; Ditto, (Preston and Wyre), 33½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 29½; London and North Western, 126; Ditto, New, 3½; Ditto, Fifth, 7; London and South Western, 43½; Ditto, New, £50, 26; Midland, 95½; Ditto, £50 Shares, 9; Ditto Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, Six per Cent., 113; Norfolk, 63; Ditto, Extension, 13½; North British, 20½; Ditto Quarters, 3½; Ditto Thirds, 1½; North Staffordshire, 8½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 20; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 6½; Scottish Central, 26½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Class B, 1; Shropshire Union, 1½; South Eastern and Dover, 23½; Ditto, No. 2, 7; Ditto, No. 4, 4½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 29½; Ditto Original New and Berwick, 27½; Ditto Extension, No. 1, 15½; Ditto ditto, No. 2, 10; Ditto Great North Eastern Preference, 7½; York and North Midland, 63; Ditto, Preference, 12½; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 28½; Boulogne and Amiens, 5½; Namur and Liege, 2½; Northern of France, 2½; Paris and Lyons, 1½; Paris and Rouen, 13; Sambre and Meuse, 4½.

SATURDAY MORNING.—Consols opened yesterday at 81½ but some doubtful foreign intelligence depressed the price to 80½, a rally afterwards occurred, and the closing quotation was 81½ for Money and Time. Shares were declining, and there was nothing of moment in the Foreign Market.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The present week's arrivals of wheat of home produce have been on the increase, and the show of samples here-to-day was good. As the attendance of buyers was small the demand for all kinds of wheat of home produce was in a very sluggish state, and, in some instances, the quotations had a downward tendency, without effecting a clearance. The best parcels of foreign wheat were mostly sold at full price, and the inferior kinds were somewhat below price. The market was mostly confined to the late arrivals, and the foreign trade was heavy, and prices were with difficulty supported. Oats, beans, and peas took place, and the inferior parcels were somewhat easier to purchase. Oats, beans, and peas had a downward tendency. In flour we have no change to notice.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 4720; barley, 9600; oats, 4480; Irish: oats, 15,220. Foreign: wheat, 2450; barley, 1670; oats, 4900. Flour, 4080 sacks; malt, 5630 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 45 to 48s; ditto, white, 46 to 59s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 45 to 48s; ditto, white, 47 to 54s; rye, 32s to 34s; grinding barley, 29s to 31s; distilling ditto, 29s to 31s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 55 to 57s; brown ditto, 45 to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 57s to 59s; Chester, 60s to 61s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 20s; potato ditto, 22s to 24s; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s to 20s; ditto, white, 17s to 20s; tick beans, new, 32s to 34s; ditto, old, 42s to 44s; grey peas, 32s to 36s; maple, 33s to 38s; white, 34s to 38s; boilers, 36s to 40s per quarter. Town-made flour, 41s to 46s; Suffolk, 30s to 36s; Stockton and Hartlepool, 35s to 280 lbs.—**Foreign:** Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s, per quarter. Flour, American, 23s to 27s per 100lb; Baltic, —s to —s, per barrel.

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Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 51s 4d; barley, 30s 11d; oats, 20s 4d; rye, 20s 4d; beans, 35s 5d; peas, 38s 2d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 50s 6d; barley, 30s 9d; oats, 20s 6d; rye, 20s 10d; beans, 36s 9d; peas, 40s 5d.

Dublin Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 7s; barley, 2s 6d; oats, 2s 6d; rye, 2s 6d; beans, 2s 6d; peas, 2s 6d.

Provisions.—In Irish butter—the stock of which is light for the time of year—a moderate demand is shown, and prices are with difficulty supported. In Lancashire, English, sowing, 56s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 48s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 46s; hempseed, 35s to 38s per quarter; coriander, 16s to 20s per cwt.; brown mustard-seed, 8s to 10s; white ditto, 6s to 9s 0d; tares, 5s 6d to 6s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £30 to £34 per last of ten quarters; linseed cakes, English, £12 10s to £13 0s; ditto, foreign, £3 to £9 0s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 to £8 10s per ton; canary, 6s 0d to 7s 0d.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 8d; of household ditto, 6d to 7d per lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 51s 4d; barley, 30s 11d; oats, 20s 4d; rye, 20s 4d; beans, 35s 5d; peas, 38s 2d.

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Spices.—Roots in slow inquiry, at barely stationary prices. Proof Lewards, 1s 10d to 1s 12d; mace, 5s 0d to 6s 0d; white ditto, 5s 0d to 6s 0d; tares, 5s 6d to 6s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £30 to £34 per last of ten quarters; linseed cakes, £5 to £8 10s per ton; canary, 6s 0d to 7s 0d.

Tea.—In all kinds of tea the market is in a very inactive state and late prices, owing to the heavy stocks on hand, are with difficulty supported.

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NEWSPAPERS.—All the London Daily and Weekly Newspapers and Stamped Publications forwarded, in neatly-printed wrappers, to all parts of England and her Dependencies, with the most rigid regularity. The "Times," the "Herald," the "Post," the "Chronicle," and the "Daily News," posted by the same day's Evening Mails, at Redfern's. Particularly clean copies may be depended upon. A list of London newspapers, with their prices, may be had, on application by letter, gratis. Address—JOSEPH LEE, News Office, Star Alley, Pencannah-street. Sixteen Years Established.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

THE NUMBER of STAMPS issued by the Authorities of the Stamp-office, during 1847, to the DAILY NEWS, was 3,447,009

This we believe, is within eight per cent. of the number issued to the "Morning Herald," "Morning Chronicle," and "Morning Post," all put together. In addition to the above, issued to the DAILY NEWS, Morning Paper, there were issued for the Evening Edition, THE EXPRESS 778,714

Which was, we believe, than were issued either to the "Globe" or "Standard," Evening Papers.

THE DAILY NEWS, price Threepence, is published every morning in time for the early mails.

"Daily News" Office, Whitefriars, Fleet-street.

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SUPERIOR EDUCATION.—Unusual Offer to Parents and Guardians.—A PROFESSOR of MUSIC of high repute, who attends upwards of twenty of the most respectable Ladies' Schools in and near town, can introduce a YOUNG LADY into a first-rate school in the vicinity of the Queen's Park, where masters of eminence are engaged. The inclusive terms will be less than half the usual charge. The most satisfactory references given. Address Alpha, Post-office, Maida-hill.

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Unusual Offer to Parents and Guardians.—A Professor of Drawing, of high repute, who attends more than thirty of the most respectable Ladies' Schools in and near Town, can introduce a YOUNG LADY as PUPIL into an excellent School, in the immediate vicinity of London, attended by eminent Masters for the Accomplishments. The most satisfactory references will be given, and the Young Lady will be treated in every respect as the other pupils, and the inclusive charge will be less than One Half the usual Terms.—Address, G. P., Portland Library, High-street, St. John's Wood.

NOTICE.—ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1838.—Artists and Manufacturers of the Useful and Ornamental Arts, and Patentees of New Inventions, especially of Working Models are respectfully informed that their works should be forwarded to the Institution for deposit on or before the 8th inst., to be in time for the new edition of the POLYTECHNIC.—The Institution will be RE-OPENED to the Public on the 20th inst.

April 1st, 1848. R. J. LONGBOTTOM, Secretary.

COUNTY FIRE OFFICE, 50, Regent-street, and 2, Royal Exchange-buildings.

ESTABLISHED 1807.

It is respectfully notified to parties holding policies in this office, the renewals of which fall due at Lady-Day, that the same should be paid on or before the 8th of April. The receipts are lying at the head office, and in the hands of the several Agents.

The terms of the County Fire Office are highly advantageous to the Insured, and have secured to it a large share of public approbation. All claims are settled with promptitude and liberality. Full particulars will be immediately furnished to parties applying personally, or by post, to the head office, or to any of its Agents who are appointed in all the principal towns of the United Kingdom.

JOHN A. BEAUMONT, Managing Director.

Hafen von Great Grimbsy.—Anzeige an Kaufleute und Warren-Abfahrer im Auslande.

Dass die Abfahrten für Schiffe, welche die Dosen zu Great Grimbsy einlaufen mögen, auf 10 pence per registrierte Ton niedergesetzt werden sind.

After Erwartung nach, werden diese neuen Dosen gegen das Ende des Jahres 1849 den höchsten Grad von Bequemlichkeit und Vollendung erreicht haben, um Schiffe aufzunehmen.

Diese Dosen werden den großen Vorzug vor den meisten anderen englischen Häfen erwerben, das sie zu allen Zeiten, ausgenommen ein paar Stunden bei niedrigem Wasser nach den Springflüssen zugänglich sein werden.

Der Hafen bietet eine Zuflucht gegen Ungewitter von allen Seiten und der Werke mit dem Manufactur-Gegenden und nur allen Theilen des vereinigten Königreichs wird mindestens die Eisenbahn von Manchester, Sheffield und der Grafschaft Lincoln, ergänzt und complett sein.

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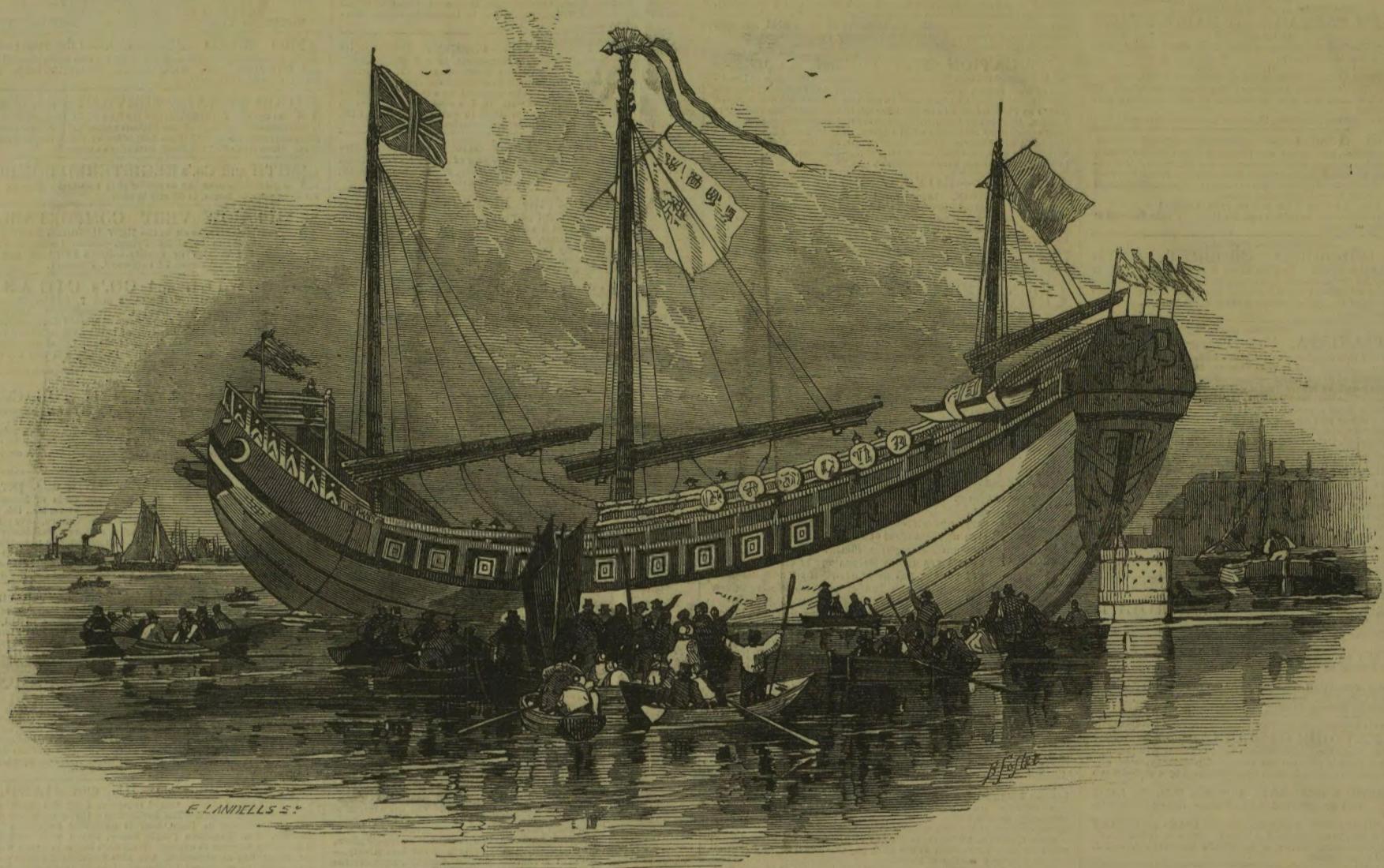
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THE CHINESE JUNK "KEYING."

(Continued from page 220.)

ng the supply of provisions and water running short, and the crew becoming discontented and almost mutinous at the length of the voyage, her captain (Kellett) deemed it necessary to make for New York. She entered the port amidst a general display of flags and saluting from the large assembly of shipping in the harbour. The anxiety evinced by the inhabitants to visit the vessel was extremely great; and for a succession of days subsequent to her arrival, as many as 7000 to 8000 persons daily went on board.

The *Keying* next visited Boston; whence she sailed direct for London on the 17th of February last, and arrived in St. Aubin's Bay, Jersey, on the 15th March, having performed the voyage, from land to land, in twenty-one days—a short period even for the American packet-ships. She encountered tempestuous weather in crossing the Atlantic, from which she sustained some unimportant damage.

The Junk arrived at Gravesend on Monday: she will, we believe, be

re-painted, and will, in a few days, be at Blackwall, for exhibition to the sight-loving Londoners.

LAUNCH OF THE "VLADIMERE," RUSSIAN WOOD STEAM FRIGATE.

THE ceremony of launching this beautiful specimen of naval architecture took place on Wednesday, 22nd ult., from the ship-building yard of Messrs. C. J. Mare and Co., Orchard Wharf, Blackwall, in the presence of a numerous and *élite* company of spectators, among whom were many officers of the Russian Navy. The symmetry of form and magnitude combined in this vessel are very striking; and it will well repay the trouble of any lover of the science to inspect her at the East India Docks, where she now lies fitting for sea. She was designed by the same gentleman who constructed the *Express*, *Courier*, and *Dispatch*, and who superintends the constructing department of Messrs. Mare's

firm. The last-named boats, belonging to the South-Western Steam Navigation Company, have lately proved of most essential service to the English at the various French ports, in consequence of their well-known speed and sea-worthiness.

The following are the principal dimensions of the *Vladimere*:

	Ft.	In.
Length between the perpendiculars ..	200	0
Length of the keel for tonnage ..	178	8½
Breadth, extreme ..	35	11
Breadth, moulded ..	34	11
Breadth for tonnage ..	35	7
Depth in hold ..	21	0
Burthen in Tons, 1200.		
Draught of water complete for sea ..	14	6
Engines, 400 horse-power, by Messrs. Rennie.		
ARMAMENT.		
2 10-inch Pivot Guns ..	84	
4 8-inch on carriages and slides ..		65



LAUNCH OF THE RUSSIAN WAR-STEAMER "VLADIMERE," AT BLACKWALL.—DRAWN BY DUNCAN.